WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: UNITED STATES, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. II | NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1916 | No. 27

FREIGHT SITUATION SERIOUSLY AFFECTING DRUGS

SUBMARINE CONTROVERSY HOLDS BACK GERMAN DYES

PHYSICIANS ASK PRESIDENT TO INVESTIGATE "PATENTS"

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs will be found on pages 19-23, inclusive, and Jobbers Prices Current on pages 25-29, inclusive.

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

Acetanilid
Asafetida Gum
Acid, Gallic
Acid, Pyrogallic
Acid, Tartaric
Aloes, Gum
Bismuth Preparations
Beechwood Creosote
Bichromates, Potash; Soda .. ..
Balsam Fir, Oregon
Caffeine, Alkaloid
Cantharides, Russian, Powdered
Celery Seed
Cod Liver Oil
Copaiba, Para
Cream of Tartar
Doggrass Root, Cut
Formaldehyde
Linden Flowers
Mustard Seed
Oil of Cade
Oil of Cubeb
Oil of Mustard
Oil of Citronella
Olive Oil, Yellow, Malaga
Phenolphthalein, Second Hands
Potassium Chlorate
Rhubarb Root, High, Dried, Powdered
Saccharine
Salt, Fine
Starch Potato
Wax, Japan

DECLINED

Antimony, Powdered
Cochineal, Black
Madder, Dutch
Marjoram Leaves, German
Quicksilver, Flasks
Sunflower Seed, Domestic

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U.S.A.

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
Weekly Market Edition of
The PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico . . .	$4.00 a Year
To Canada	4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries	5.00 a Year

All subscriptions payable strictly in advance and no order accepted for less than a full year.

Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO. - Publishers
No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

Binders for the Weekly

Subscribers will find it to their advantage to save their copies of this journal for future reference. We supply a substantial Binder which holds the copies for one year. Price 75c postpaid.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916

NO GERMAN DYE SECRETS

"The Secrets of the German Dye Industry," is a phrase which has been frequently seen in the non-technical prints as from time to time some native genius is alleged to have wrested these occult data from their lairs and to have dragged them dazzled into the light of America's sun. As a dramatic reward for the untiring industry of the investigator, the news items spoke of vast profits in prospect and this gave to each recorded rediscovery of the mysteries of German chemical manufacture an added sauce to please the gullible.

Such news found little trouble in winning credence from many of us, for the impression prevails that the foreign dyes are made with scrupulous secrecy under the direction of scientists of a superhuman skill impossible to our native chemists. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Apart from the question of the relative skill of American and German chemists the element of secrecy does not enter at all into the difficulty of reproducing on American soil practically all the dyestuffs hitherto made abroad. In Germany as in most other countries, the safest way to make a new chemical product is under a patent which thus necessarily involves publication and disclosure of the methods of manufacture. The research chemist of the German color works knows that too many investigators are working along similar lines to leave any hope that secret manufacture will effectively elude competition. Analysis of the product is certain to be conducted by rival concerns and the secret is out without the legal safeguard to prevent its adverse use such as a patent affords. Nor need it be thought that a merely nominal or perfunctory set of claims in a patent, apparently covering the method of manufacture, will afford protection if any important data are withheld. Insufficient revelation invalidates all claim to priority and no immunity to competition is afforded. The "secrets" of the German dye industry are thus to be read by all who will in the records of the Patent Office.

The time limit of practically all the useful patents has long ago expired. By no legal legerdemain can such a patent be prolonged beyond its seventeen years and some of these patents have died with our grandfathers. Among the most valued of the basic cotton dyes, malachite green was born in 1877, auramine in 1883, methyl violet in 1861 and fuchsine in 1858. The acid color, methyl blue, dates from 1862, naphthol yellow, 1879 and ponceau R, 1878. The direct colors came later but as patents most of them have long since passed away; congo red was invented in 1884, chrysamine in the same year and diamine blue in 1890. Among the mordant colors alizarines received their impetus in 1868 and gallocyanine was born in 1881. In developed colors paranitraniline red dates from 1880 and primuline from 1887. Most of the sulphur color patents have expired. About the only valued colors for which the closed season still holds against American hunters are the later and better classes of sulphur colors,—the immedial, kryogene and thiophor series, upon all of which patents still prevail but will run out shortly, and the more modern vat dyes of the excellent laundry-fast helindone, ciba thioindigo and indanthrene series. These last two groups represent the only limitations of American reproduction of German and other foreign dyestuffs that are really felt. With these exceptions, the widest range of dyestuffs with respect to color, fastness and adaptability to all fibres, is open to American manufacture unhindered by any patent restrictions.

ADDITIONS TO OUR PRICE QUOTATIONS

In line with the efforts of the publishers of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS to make this journal of the greatest possible service to its readers we have this week added to our list of quotations under the heading of "Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages," about 300 articles, making approximately 2,000 articles bought and sold by the drug and chemical trade upon which we quote original package prices. In addition WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS gives a very complete price list of the articles which the retail drug trade commonly buys in such quantities as to make the jobbing price the one to be considered.

These prices are being constantly revised. During the chaotic market conditions of the past year or more extreme carefulness has been necessary at all times to give correct quotations. The price situation has been muddled by the preponderance of dealings by second hands, where price is often regulated upward or downward according to the necessities of the buyer or seller. The fact that there have been from three to five hundred alterations each week in our list of original package prices indicates pretty clearly the state of the market.

To Postpone Effective Date of Guaranty Label Decision

Department of Agriculture Holds Hearing, Which Drug Interests Attend, and Agreement Will Probably Be Reached Favorable to Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—A large number of representatives of the drug, perfumery, canning and other interests were present at the hearing on the question of the postponement of the effective date of Food Inspection Decision 153, of the Department of Agriculture, which, in substance, forbids the use of guaranty legends and serial numbers on labels of food and drugs in interstate commerce, which was held in the Bureau of Chemistry on March 10.

This decision was promulgated to take effect on May 1, 1915, and later the effective date was postponed for one year, or until May 1, 1916. Numerous requests have since been made to the Department of Agriculture for a further postponement by manufacturers and dealers who still have on hand large quantities of labels printed prior to May 5, 1914, and bearing the guaranty legend and serial number.

No dissenting testimony was offered at the hearing, all witnesses being agreed that it would be eminently fair and proper for the Department of Agriculture to again extend the effective date of Decision No. 153 for such a period of time as would enable those who have these labels on hand to utilize them, this to be done with the distinct understanding that the firms in question will have no more such labels printed. It was suggested that if it became necessary for the Department officials to have proof that these firms were not having printed any more of the labels bearing the guaranty legend and serial number, the lithographers and members and officials of the alleged offending firms should appear before them and produce evidence to show that this new extension was not being taken advantage of.

Various witnesses declared that not a single piece of goods had ever been sold because of the appearance of the guaranty legend and serial number upon the label, and thus no advantage had accrued through its use, but, on the other hand, to be compelled to comply with the decision of the Department at this time would put them to a heavy expense for new labels. It was pointed out by printers and lithographers present that the cheapest labels, the small round ones placed upon the tops of jars and bottles, cost at least fifty cents per thousand and from that price the labels ran up into the dollars, the highly embossed and elaborate ones costing them as much as $5 per thousand.

The hearing was a very amicable one; the witnesses were in accord with one another, and the officials of the Department of Agriculture were in a very receptive mood. They expressed themselves desirous of obtaining the greatest possible amount of testimony that they might come to an equitable decision.

Representing the Government were Dr. R. L. Emerson, assistant chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and J. B. Horigan and Chester A. Gwinn, assistants to the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture. The representatives of the manufacturing interests who entered appearances were John C. Puetz, Sprague, Warner & Company, Chicago, Ill.; Charles M. Woodruff, National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products and the National Drug Trade Conference, Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Fuller, Institute of Industrial Research, Washington, D. C., representing Frederic H. Stearns & Company, of Detroit, Mich.; George G. Bailey, Fort Stanwix Canning Company, Rome, N. Y.; Louis T. Weis, United States Printing and Lithograph Company, Baltimore, Md.; Frank C. Gorrell, National Association of Canners, Washington, D. C.; Harry B. Thompson, Proprietary Association of America, Washington, D. C.; Albert Bettcher, Libby, McNeill and Libby, Chicago, Ill.; William H. Sears, Sears & Nichols Company, Chillicothe, Ohio; Silas B. Adams, American Chicle Company, New York; Alfred H. Beckman, secretary, National Wholesale Grocers' Association, Rochester, N. Y.; A. M. Spiehler, of Rochester, N. Y., and A. B. Calisher, New York City, Manufacturing Perfumers' Association; H. N. Riley, H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; William J. Schieffelin, drug trade section, New York Board of Trade, New York; W. L. Crounse, National Wholesale Drug Association, Washington, D. C., and F. E. Holliday and C. Mahlon Kline, National Association of Wholesale Druggists, Philadelphia, Pa.

Submarine Controversy Halts German Dyestuffs

No Effort Will Be Made by U. S. Government to Get Shipments Worth $5,000,000 Until More Important Issue is Settled Satisfactorily.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—The State Department in Washington, it has been learned, is deferring all action looking to secure from Germany export permits under which the two cargoes of dyestuffs, valued at approximately $5,000,000, will be allowed to leave that country, pending a settlement of the present submarine controversy. All efforts are being concentrated upon the latter and it will not be until this situation has been cleared up that attention will be given to the dyestuff problem.

Those in Washington outside of official circles are very pessimistic of the probable outcome of the representations that may be made by the American Ambassador in Berlin. Advices from abroad give the impression that Germany will maintain her attitude of demanding the export of cotton, foodstuffs, or other needed commodities by way of exchange. Great Britain in issuing permits covering these same two shipments under which they are guaranteed unmolested transportation to the United States has put the issue squarely up to Germany.

That it is decidedly up to Germany as to whether these two cargoes will be released will no doubt be sidestepped. This is evidenced by the rumors that are heard in Washington to the effect that certain manufacturers in Pennsylvania, having close connections with chemical works in Germany, have been informed that certain small quantities of colors will be furnished them on the condition that they do not apply through the regular channels for permits to be granted by Great Britain, but will secure a guarantee from the Government of the United States that, if included among cargoes of other goods, they will be safely brought to this country for use purely in domestic manufactures.

Any effort to smuggle dyestuffs into the United States through their inclusion with other merchandise of neutral production, if carried in a boat flying a neutral flag, or otherwise, would subject the entire cargo to confiscation and the boat to seizure because of the carriage of contraband goods. This would only tend to intensify the situation.

The Government of the United States could hardly guarantee the safe transportation of any commodity in face of the regulations placed upon shipping by Great Britain and in view of the submarine policy of Germany. Both of these matters must be and are the subject of diplomatic negotiations, the latter, as stated, having precedence over all others. As soon as this is satisfactorily taken care of, Ambassador Gerard will be requested to use his good offices to secure the release of dyestuffs and other commodities of which we are in actual need, and, with respect to England, attention will again be turned to the matter of the several British Orders in Council. Until that time little or nothing can be expected along this line.

LICORICE ROOT FROM RUSSIA

Licorice root is the principal article exported from Batum, Russia, to the United States. According to invoices certified at the American consulate at that place the shipments of this product to the United States during 1915, amounting to 8,899,520 pounds valued at $235,247, compared with 25,930,148 pounds valued at $433,309 for 1914.

A. D. S. Will Carry Stock of $1,000,000 on Pacific Coast

San Francisco and Portland Distributing Depots Consolidated at Golden Gate City—Denied that United Drug Company Aims are Responsible.

Charles H. Goddard, president of the American Druggists Syndicate, has returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast, where he completed a deal to combine the distributing depots of the Syndicate at Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, into one large distributing center at the latter place. The merger of the two depots involves the enlargement of the San Francisco property under a long lease, and it is said that the syndicate's warehouse will be augmented sufficiently to handle a stock of $1,000,000.

"Both for export and domestic purposes we have decided to merge our two coast supply depots in San Francisco," said Mr. Goddard. "It will be a large distributing center." The move is said to be merely for the purpose of cutting down expenses in the operation of the two depots, which, under the present arrangement, involves a needless duplication of overhead charges. It was denied that the merger was caused in any way by an effort on the part of the American Druggists Syndicate to fortify itself against the probable aims of the new United Drug Company, Inc. A dispatch to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS from San Francisco, however, says that this opinion is generally held by wholesale druggists in that city, as the United Drug Company has recently established a branch in San Francisco for the distribution of Rexall products.

No Intention of Financing Retailers

Not long ago a query to the New York "Press" asking whether the American Druggists Syndicate was a reasonably good and safe stock investment elicited the following reply:

"The American Druggists Syndicate was organized on the co-operative principle and its success to date attests the wisdom and ability of its managers. The chief danger appears to be that these managers may become so enthusiastic that they will undertake more than they can handle. It is understood plans are being considered for extending the syndicate's operations in a way that will involve financing of dealers. Such plans, if carried out conservatively, might be exceedingly profitable, but they suggest an element of uncertainty."

When this matter was brought to the attention of the American Druggists Syndicate, it was said that the statement was not authoritative and that it was printed without the sanction of any officer of the organization.

"The management is not considering this plan at this time," was the statement made to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, "although it has been talked over by many of the stockholders, who, of course, as retailers in the drug business, would be interested in seeing the organization adopt such a policy."

The present capitalization of the Syndicate is $10,000,000, about $4,000,000 of which has been issued, according to a statement made by Mr. Luft, treasurer of the organization, a few days ago.

STAMP TAX ON PERFUMES AND COSMETICS SHOWS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—During the month of January, according to the latest figures available at the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, there was paid into Uncle Sam's coffers in stamp taxes, under the provisions of the so-called War Emergency Revenue Act of October 22, 1914, on toilet articles, perfumeries, etc., the sum of $319,156,30, as against $359,238.77 so paid in the month of January, 1915. The total amount paid in under Schedule B for the seven months ending with January 31, 1916, was $2,278,285.60.

Physicians Ask President to Investigate Patents

Committee from American Medical Association Asks Mr. Wilson's Aid—Declares Industry is "An Evil of National Scope."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—President Wilson was last week asked to recommend to Congress that a sweeping investigation be made of the patent medicine industry of the United States. This request was made by a committee from the American Medical Association composed of Drs. W. L. Rodman, president; W. T. Councilman, of Boston, chairman of the board of trustees; George H. Simmons, of Chicago, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Hiram Woods, of Baltimore, and Alexander Marcy, who called upon President Wilson.

The doctors urged that a commission be appointed to look into the American patent medicine business which, they stated is, to a large extent, "an evil of national scope." They said that much had been accomplished under the Pure Food and Drugs Act but despite this, the Australian Government had barred from sale certain patent medicines originating in the United States, and in its investigation of certain American patent medicines in 1914, the British Government ascertained facts "not to the credit of our country."

In a memorial which the committee left with the President it was stated that "the result of the various inquiries has been to demonstrate that much of the business in those proprietary medicines, colloquially known as 'patent medicines,' is an evil of national scope, a menace to the public health and a grave economic waste."

The American Medical Association does not believe that this is a problem that can be dealt with by State legislation and thus the national investigation, under the supervision of Congress, is asked.

BALTIMORE PLANS ENTERTAINMENT FOR WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS CONVENTION OCT. 2-6

The forty-third convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held in Baltimore next October, from the second to the sixth, inclusive, and already extensive preparations have been made to take care of an attendance which promises to exceed that of previous years.

H. H. Robinson, of the Henry B. Gilpin Company, of Baltimore, chairman of the committee of entertainment and arrangements, has been working with F. E. Holliday, secretary of the association, and Baltimore members the past week. The committee plans to take care of between 400 and 500 members of the association, their families, and their friends. Complete arrangements have not yet been made but water rides to nearby resorts on Chesapeake Bay have been scheduled as well as a clam bake and the regular association banquet.

Baltimore has never before entertained the N.W.D.A. convention and the members are going to make everyone who attends glad that he came. In view of the fact that the convention last year was held on the Pacific Coast and that Baltimore is more accessible, the attendance should be record breaking. There will be a special train from Chicago to take care of members from the West, and the Baltimore headquarters of the association will be at the Hotel Emerson and the Hotel Belvidere.

NEW PLANT FOR INK DYES

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 13—The Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, has let contracts for the building of a new dye manufacturing plant which, with equipments, will involve an expenditure of $300,000. The new plant will be used for making dyes which enter into the manufacture of inks, and adjoins its present ink plant in South Norwood.

Government Aiding Farmers to Grow Botanical Drugs

Many Inquiries Have Been Received—High Prices at Present Apt to Be Misrepresentative of the Prospects of Success in this Field.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14—The cutting off of the European sources of medicinal plant supplies and the soaring of prices to heights unthought of has attracted increased attention to the work being conducted under the Department of Agriculture by the Bureau of Plant Industry. At the experimental gardens, located in Arlington, Va., investigations are being continually carried on with nearly one hundred varieties of medicinal plants. The question which the bureau faces is as to those parts of the United States where climatic conditions are the most favorable and the degree to which the production of the plants should be carried with respect to the demands of the country.

It is the desire of the present Administration to foster home production in all lines. The various branches of the Government are thus carrying on all sorts of investigations and experiments with a view to bringing this about that in the event of another such cause as the European war, Americans may not be made to feel the results through having been so largely dependent upon other countries for such things of which we have vital need as in the case of drugs and medicines and dyestuffs. In some cases the Government agents can go forth and interest the people as a whole in production, but this would not hold true of drug plants.

High Prices Apt to Act as a Lure

Our great need for many drugs is very apt to create a wrong impression as to our actual requirements. When one thinks of a "large demand" he is very apt to make a mental comparison with other crops of the field such as corn and wheat, where millions of dollars are involved. The present high prices are also apt to act as a lure for the uninitiated to enter the business of medicinal plant production. Should success obtain in each individual undertaking there would be an over-production that would eventually result in non-production, which would bring us back, even in normal times, to present day conditions; for the American farmer and business man, no matter how charitably inclined, must look after the dollars and cents and with everybody rushing into a now practically unknown endeavor nothing but disappointment to both producers and consumers would follow.

While of some drugs and medicines we may use tons in the course of the year, there is a much larger number of which our annual consumption can better be measured in ounces. The law of supply and demand is probably more applicable to these than in any other line. Thus, in fostering a future healthy production, the Government must use care in its recommendations.

Hundreds of individuals and firms have written to the United States Department of Agriculture since the commencement of the war and the cessation of the harvesting and shipping of many crude drugs in Europe, following which there have been such sharp advances in prices, inquiring as to the possibilities of the American farmer engaging in this business with profit. The reply has been that while there are a number of the more important varieties that could be grown here, and as easily as ordinary garden crops, there are many that would require the special knowledge and skill of a practiced gardener; there is always the possibility that a speedy termination of hostilities will again produce the usual normal supply from abroad at prices with which our own people could not possibly compete, and drug plants could never constitute what might be termed a "popular crop" for there are so many chances of failure from diminution of demand, adverse climatic conditions, etc.

Concentrating on "Sectional Production"

With a knowledge of the uncertainties of the present and future market for drug plants, it is for the Government's officials to concentrate its endeavors upon what might be termed "sectional production."

It is the general impression in official circles that there has been a considerable over-estimation of possibilities. For a number of years there has been more or less interest manifested in the subject of medicinal plant production. The American Pharmaceutical Association has been particularly active along this line and many schools and colleges have maintained experimental gardens. At the best, these latter can only be carried along on a small scale. It is from these, largely, that deductions as to possibilities have been drawn, but it is a pretty clearly established principle that we can get no really reliable data as to what a farmer can actually produce, or what profit he can expect to make, from a few square feet devoted to this purpose, or from a back yard or roof experimental garden. It is one thing to conduct "laboratory" experiments and deal in possibilities, and an entirely different proposition to carry out the same lines in a commercial way.

There has been a great deal of discussion about the probable profits to be derived from the production of medicinal plants, when as a fact, there has been gravely lacking a definite idea as to the cost of production, the net returns that can reasonably be expected by the farmer under average conditions, and too little attention has been given to the degree of the demand. As stated by one of the Government officials, "let us first determine the extent of the demand in pounds and the relative value in dollars and cents, before we give the impression to the people, who are accustomed to dealing with large figures, and who, when we speak of a large crop, immediately make comparisons with more familiarly known products of the field, that medicinal plant production is a desirable enterprise to engage in."

Government Co-operating with Farmers

The Department of Agriculture, according to this official, is going out into certain localities where economic conditions seem to be favorable and there co-operating with the farmers in an effort to test out the growing of various plants on a commercial scale, and already some of these experiments have been successfully concluded. Where it seems proper to do so, the department is recommending to possible successful growers that serious consideration be given to the project commercially, for the production of belladonna, sage, digitalis; in South Carolina, of cannabis; in Florida, of camphor, and it is said that the efforts of the department with respect to the latter have since borne fruit for the camphor industry is becoming well developed; and experiments are also being conducted with a view to the development of an American source of supply of thymol.

$1,000,000 Retail Drug Merger Promoted in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 14—Arrangements are under way, according to an announcement by Harry Goldman, the local man promoting the plan, for a merger of about forty retail drug concerns in Cincinnati and the Kentucky cities across the river, to be operated as a string by a $1,000,000 corporation. Ever since the consummation of the deal by which the Dow and Weatherhead strings were merged by a new company there has been talk of a move by the leading independent stores to get together, and the arrangement referred to is the outcome of this discussion. Options are being taken, in order to enable the promoters to work intelligently on the organization of the company, and it is expected that within a short time they will be able to announce definite plans. A large store in the center of the city and a complete wholesale department are among the new units proposed by the company in case the deal goes through.

NEW PLANT TO MAKE SULPHURIC ACID

SAVANNAH, GA., March 13—The manufacture of sulphuric acid by the Southern Fertilizer and Chemical Company at their new plant on Hutchinson Island near Savannah, is expected to begin this month. The plant consists of five buildings covering an area of about 800 x 40 feet.

Bottle Makers Face Serious Shortage of Raw Materials

Prices May Go Higher, and Conditions Are Likely to Outlive the War, Say Several Glass Manufacfacturers.

One of the significant effects of the general rise in prices of chemicals is the increasing cost of those products which go into the manufacture of glass bottles. The producers of bottles feel that never before were there so many uncertainties and difficulties in their business. Chief of these is the scarcity of raw materials. Manganese from the Caucasus has practically ceased to come into this country and caustic soda is growing more and more rare, a part of the natural supply of the latter having been diverted to the munition industry. One dealer stated that some of the prices which he had to pay had risen from 580 per cent to 1320 per cent in less than a year. Oxide of zinc, black oxide of cobalt, arsenious oxide and antimony oxide are a few of the elements used in making bottles that have shown the greatest inflation under the pressure of the demand created by the war.

Not only have prices risen on the raw materials which go into the making of glass bottles but all the elements of the industry are higher in price than ever before. Oil, coal of all varieties, lumber for packing, and unskilled labor are a few of the things which have increased so that an advance in the prices to retailers may be expected. One firm has estimated that its oil bill alone will be in the neighborhood of $15,000 more this year than it was last. Coal has advanced considerably over a dollar a ton and labor is simply not to be had at any figure in some parts of the country. The shortage in skilled labor is not felt so greatly in the skilled branches as it is in the unskilled. All the skilled men, of course, are at work but the munition factories have drained the market of the general supply of middle class men.

Dealers are holding back the raw products, where they happen to be so lucky as to have them, in hopes of getting still higher prices in the future. It seems to be a case of playing the bottle makers off against the munition makers. Yet in spite of this the manufacturers have almost universally determined not to lower the standard of their product. When asked about this one of the larger houses, making a strictly high grade hand-made bottle, said that they considered it necessary not only to keep up their old standard but to go on improving their bottles through this plan would mean greatly decreased profits for the time being. However, when the war is over, manufacturers in the United States will have to meet fierce competition from the other side and to hold the trade which they now have, because of the closing of other markets, a superior product will be necessary.

Much of the trade of South America has been held by Germany in the past. Now it is coming to this country and a consequent shortage is felt here. Brazil takes great quantities of glass from us which two years ago were supplied by Germany. Manufacturers here are also shipping to Africa, which used to be almost entirely supplied by England. So much foreign trade has made it necessary to pack in a much more careful manner and this is causing a shortage of packing materials and higher prices along that line.

Siphon bottles used to be almost wholly a foreign article but now American manufacturers have undertaken this branch and are turning out a bottle which bids fair to offer competition to the German or English product.

Dealers in raw materials have been so pressed for deliveries that they have limited the bottle manufacturing trade to the smallest amounts.. In most cases orders are not filled in excess of the last year's supply. This is causing untold trouble to the manufacturers for they have, in many cases, contracted for bottles to be delivered September 1, of this year, and now find themselves unable to get the raw supplies.

No Relief Appears to Be in Sight

So far as anyone can see there is no relief for this situation in sight.. Many firms which use a great number of bottles are buying ahead for two years and storing the supply for fear that prices will be still further advanced. As it was pointed out by one manufacturer even if the war should stop to-morrow it would be a long time before the bottle industry would be back to normal. The bottle factories in many of the foreign countries must have been converted into munition plants and the source of labor is, of course, demoralized. These conditions probably prevail to a larger extent in Germany and Austria than in the other nations and it is just these countries that such an enormous quantity of the bottle glass comes from.

If a rise in prices comes it will not only be due to the simple fact that materials have gone up to unheard of figures but also to the great uncertainty of the future.

"If I could only jump ahead to the year 1917," said one dealer, "how happy I would be. I could then see where we were coming out on this thing. But, as it is, no man can tell what the next day is going to bring forth and, so far, it looks as though things would continue to soar for a few months longer."

Another wholesale dealer said that the whole business was so interlaced with war conditions and the commercial situation in general that no one could predict. "It would be highly unsafe," said he, "to try to estimate the situation even for a day ahead. If the materials are harder to obtain, we will have to pay more for them and if we have to pay more for them then the druggist will have to pay us more for bottles and the ultimate cost will have to be met by the consumer, as is always the case."

Bottles having metal screw tops are likely to show the greatest response to the new conditions. They will undoubtedly be higher as the war goes on owing to the steadily advancing price of minerals which are used in the manufacture of the tops.

"There is a great chance for American chemists," remarked a dealer, "to try to develop some of the materials that lie close at hand for the bottle industry in this country."

$51,425,022 WORTH OF BOTTLES AND JARS MADE BY AMERICAN GLASS FACTORIES IN 1914

A preliminary statement showing the general results of the census of 1914, in reference to the glass industry has just been issued by the U. S. Census Bureau.

Three hundred and forty-seven establishments doing a total business of $122,964,792 reported for 1914. This is an increase in value of glass products of some 33.5 per cent over the figures for 1909, when 363 establishments reported a total business of $92,095,023.

The greatest increase is to be observed in the manufacture of jars, bottles and the like. In 1909, the value of the products of this branch of the industry was $36,018,333, and in 1914, $51,425,022, an increase of 42.8 per cent. This increase has come notwithstanding a reduction in the number of plants engaged in this specialized field. In 1909 there were 166 plants producing bottles and jars while in 1914 the number had been reduced to 149. The value of the bottles and jars produced is approximately 40 per cent of the total for the entire industry.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS

Sulphide of Antimony—Sulphide of antimony was assessed by the Collector at 25 per cent as antimony oxide, salts and compounds of. Innis, Speiden & Co., the importers, protested that it was properly dutiable at 15 per cent as a chemical compound. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest of the importers and the decision of the Board is affirmed.

Star Anise Seed—Star anise seed was assessed by the collector at 2 cents per pound as anise seed. McKesson & Robbins, the importers, protested that it was properly free of duty as a crude drug. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest of the importers and the decision of the board is affirmed.

English Dye Production is Making Rapid Progress

Present Outlook, However, Does Not Tend to Confirm Hopes of Independence from Germany After the War.

LONDON (By Mail)—The Leeds correspondent of the "Times" states that the directors of British Dyes (Limited) are pressing forward the construction of their buildings on the 250-acre site at Huddersfield, and some part of the new works will be in operation in the spring. In the meantime the production of vegetable dyes in this country has been greatly increased, and aniline dyes are both being made at home and imported from Switzerland in unprecedented quantities. As we formerly sent the raw materials of the aniline dyes to Germany to be returned to us as the finished product, so now we are sending these raw materials to Switzerland, and many of our dye users have given the Swiss manufacturers an undertaking to continue to import Swiss dyes even when the war is over.

The State and the manufacturers profess to have resolved to establish the aniline dye industry in this country, where the discoveries which led to its foundation in Germany were made 60 years ago. It is doubtful whether they are going the right way about it. I heard one dye user say that he had put a considerable sum of money in British Dyes (Limited) because the appearance of British competition would keep down the prices of German dyes after the war, and that then, in the form of cheap German dyes, he would get back the money he had invested in the dyes of his own country during the war. Such an incident does not give the impression of grim resolution on the part of our commercial men to gain from Germany a rich industry which ought to have been ours for the last generation. A good many people, too, question whether one great dye manufactory alone, however big it may be, will be sufficient to threaten the multitude of German factories with serious competition when the war is over.

And, thirdly, the chemists contend that we are making the same mistake which cost us the industry originally and has cost us other chemical industries since—namely, that we are despising the chemists and the scientists. Professor W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., of Oxford, has been appointed to conduct the research department of British Dyes (Limited) and he has also accepted the chairmanship of the advisory council of the company, in succession to the late Professor Meldola, F.R.S., and Dr. M. O. Foster, another distinguished chemist, has been appointed chairman of the technical committee of the company. But the chemists declare that these appointments, excellent in themselves so far as they go, do not go nearly far enough. I heard the late Sir William Perkin, discoverer of the coal-tar colors and father of Professor Perkin, and also the late Professor Meldola say many years ago exactly what the chemists of to-day are saying—that while in Germany the chemical industries are controlled by chemists, those in this country are run by all-round business men, and that, while the former excel, the latter too often languish. It is contended that, as in Germany, the directors of our chemical industries—and not only some of the paid servants—should be chemists, with a finance board working separately.

America, Japan, Russia and Italy are in the same difficulty as ourselves with regard to dyes, and they have all embarked upon the home production of colors which they formerly received from Germany. America is enjoying the advantage of the help of trained and experienced German chemists, and there is at least the possibility that after the war we may find the United States as well as Germany our masters in this industry. I learn that an exhaustive report is to be made by the directors of British Dyes (Limited) to the Board of Trade in about a month's time as to the work so far done; this may give Parliament an opportunity of reviewing closely the measures which are being taken to make us at least reasonably independent of foreign producers. If it is impracticable to appoint a few chemists on the board of directors, the company should at the very least be placed in intimate association with the Chemical Department of the University of Leeds, which has, by all accounts, done work of the utmost value in relation to the production of aniline dyes.

Siam's Production of Crude Drugs and Spices

Among the crude drugs produced in Siam is the well-known gum benzoin, a resinous exudation of a tree similar to *Styrax benzoin* of Sumatra, says Vice-Consul Carl C. Hanson, of Bangkok, in "Commerce Reports." The Siam benzoin is gathered in the most northern forest regions of the country and is highly esteemed for its delicate perfume, being used locally in the preparation of toilet waters and incenses and in foreign countries chiefly for preparing compound balsamic tinctures. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, 52,251 pounds of crude benzoin, valued at $27,918, were available for export (against 17,824 pounds, value $11,888 for the previous year), and the shipments were destined for the United Kingdom, Germany, Singapore, and Indo-China.

Gamboge is a yellow resin obtained from *Garcinia hanburii*, a tree which grows in the eastern Siamese Lau Provinces, and is used locally in the preparation of a golden-yellow ink but abroad for medicinal purposes. Its export for 1915 amounted to 33,811 pounds, valued at $11,760, as compared with 36,307 pounds, value $13,147 for 1914, the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Hongkong, and Singapore being the purchasers.

Cutch, Cardamoms, and Pepper

Cutch, the bark of *Acacia catechu*, or *Nauclea gambier*, is used medicinally and as a substitute for the areca nut in betel chewing, and also for tanning purposes. The export of cutch is confined to Oriental ports, and for last year amounted to 9,709 pounds, valued at $230, against 21,729 pounds, valued at $574, for 1913-14.

The cardamom classified as "best" in the customs list and cultivated in the eastern provinces of Siam is the fruit of *Amomum xanthiodes* and galanga, and is used by the natives in the preparation of curry, and is also employed for medicinal purposes. The amount available for export in 1915 was 4,595 pounds, valued at $2,701, as compared with 32,577 pounds, valued at $23,106, for 1914.

Another variety of cardamom, known as the "bastard," grows in eastern and northern Siam and is the fruit of *Amomum villosum*. This cardamom is used exclusively for medicine, and of this 33,886 pounds, valued at $3,023, were shipped to Hongkong last year, against 235,200 pounds, valued at $21,022, to that port and Singapore in the previous year.

Pepper is extensively grown in the Province of Chantabun and in the Siamese Malay Peninsula, and the amount available for export during 1915 was 3,283,780 pounds, valued at $384,262, as compared with 2,568,813 pounds, valued at $318,704, for the previous year. The bulk of the pepper exports go to the United Kingdom and to United States, the former country taking 1,050,152 and the latter 770,670 pounds in 1915.

Other Products Available for Export

A number of other products of Siam's jungles and fields besides those mentioned above may also be had in quantities for export, namely, the wild cinnamon (*Cinnamomum silvestre*), of northern Siam; nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*), from the Province of Phuket; cloves; ginger; tamarind; anise; licorice; turmeric; til or sesame seed (*Sesamum indicum*), exported to Europe and the oil extracted therefrom, said to be used for adulterating olive oil and for soap making, but locally the oil is used medicinally; niger seeds (*Guizotia abyssinica*), which are used for the same purposes as sesame seeds; lotus seeds, which are mainly used for food during scarcity of rice; arachis or groundnut, which is abundant in Siam, and the oil of which is used medicinally, for the preparation of perfumes and cosmetics; pungtalae or jelly fruit (*Sterculia scaphigera*), which has a decidedly mucilaginous character and is used locally in the preparation of cooling and medicinal drinks and for making jellies.

Amazon River Rubber Trees Have Average Yield of 12 Pounds

H. C. de Martins Pinheirof, Consul General of Brazil in New York City, has prepared an interesting and exhaustive study of the production and consumption of rubber by the world. He says that little rubber is harvested outside of the Torrid Zone and that in spite of the fact that the markets of Germany and Austria have been cut off by the European war the demand from other sources has increased rapidly.

Mr. Pinheirof divides his report into four parts, comprising geographical, topographical and climatic conditions governing the development of rubber trees; the vegetable varieties which produce rubber and their yield in several countries; a comparison of the production of wild and cultivated trees and increased progress in the consumption of rubber, old and actual prices and predictions.

"The yield of the different varieties of trees," says the report, "depends chiefly on the climatic conditions of the region where they are to be found and on the latitude and longitude of the region. Practice has proved that the Heveos variety, especially in Brazil, are the trees richer in average yield, which amounts to approximately 12 pounds of rubber yearly from each tree. These trees are found in the enormous forests on both sides of the Amazon River and its tributaries, where they are native.

"As to the Guyanensis and Brevifolia varieties the annual average yield per tree is from 6 to 8 pounds of rubber. It must be emphasized that the annual average yield per tree of those cultivated in the Orient is much smaller than the above, not exceeding 3 pounds yearly from each tree.

"There is no doubt that in certain particular regions where all conditions of location are favorable as much as 10 pounds of rubber can be gathered from one tree in a year and also that in some instances as much as 18 pounds has been taken from trees in the region about Purus, Jurua and Acre rivers in Brazil."

The report explains that the bulk of the rubber produced by the world is grown, cultivated and gathered in the equatorial region between 10 degrees north and 10 degrees south. The area of the equatorial region is given as 2,000,000 square miles in South America, 1,000,000 square miles in Asia and Oceania and approximately 3,000,000 in Africa. Subtracting areas in these regions covered by lakes and land not adapted to the growing of rubber, the report states that there are approximately 192,000,000 acres in the world available and fit for the production of rubber.

Mr. Pinheirof explains that in the neighborhood of the Amazon River 200 trees may be planted to the acre for the best yield and in the native state there are about 125 trees to the acre. The report says, in comparing Brazil's production with the annual production of the world:

"In the five years from 1905 to 1910 the average production of rubber by the world amounted to approximately 68,000 tons yearly. Brazil contributed a yearly average of 39,000 tons, or approximately 57 per cent.

"From 1911 on the other productive countries which, during the five preceding years contributed an average annual supply of 29,000 tons, increased the respective production almost 50 per cent annually. From 1911 on Brazil maintained her average of 39,000 tons, which represents 35 per cent of the yearly average supplied to the markets in the last five years."

The report says that Asia, Africa and Oceania will have to supply the rubber industry with two thirds of the production of rubber annually and that South America must furnish the other third.

The report further says that as a natural consequence of the rapid increase in the production of rubber there has been a progressive fall in prices since 1910. During that time the value of a pound of rubber decreased from $1.08 to 49 cents, while the production increased in almost the same proportion.

The factor which restored the equilibrium of the price was the heavy movement of consumption during the last months of 1915 and the fact that in spite of Europe's inability to import the world's consumption increased almost 30 per cent, while orders for 1916 seemed to indicate the continuance of increased consumption.

Public Goes "Shopping" in Drug Stores to Get Bargains

CHICAGO, March 13—One effect of high and advancing prices for staple drugs that is being commented on now is that competition between retailers, as well as wholesalers, has increased in proportion as the public has realized the situation.

"Drug stores have become places in which people 'shop' these days," said the manager of a large company engaged in the retail business. "Before prices got to be so very high people would go to their druggist and ask for ten cents' or a quarter's worth of glycerine or quinine, for instance, without thinking of the quantity that would be given them for the price. Now they want to know 'how much' they will get, and if they think the quantity too small they go to another store and see if they can do better."

Another matter that is causing the druggist to do more guessing than formerly is the increase in the prices of accessories of his business, such as containers, boxes, glassware, metal for bottle stoppers, etc. Labels and such things are now being advanced and as no extra charge can be made to customers for these, the druggist sees with increasing dismay his profits grow less and less.

Trade is keeping up fairly well, but salesmen from out of town remark just now that the jobbers are not buying more than they have to buy. One salesman, for instance, remarked that an order for $10,000 worth of goods that he had expected, or rather hoped, to place had been countermanded. Fear of losses after the war is over is the deterring factor the minds of the usually big buyers.

The side of the drug store trade that gives most hope and encouragement just now is the soda fountain department. The fountain manufacturers all report improvement and say the outlook indicates a splendid season.

Perhaps the most notable feature of this branch of the trade is that orders are becoming more and more numerous from owners of billiard halls and cigar stores in the middle west towns for soda fountains. This is due to the going "dry" of so many cities and counties. Many men, it is said, prefer to buy their refreshments in a billiard room or cigar store, rather than in a drug or candy store, so the owners of the former see a chance to profit by the growing "dryness."

BARRETT COMPANY EARNS $6,652,639

The American Coal Products Company, whose name was recently changed to the Barrett Company, has issued its report for 1915, showing gross earnings of $6,652,639, against $4,406,117 in 1914. The corporation filled substantial orders for materials used in dye making and in the manufacture of war munitions. After paying expenses and interest and setting aside a heavier reserve than in the preceding year, a net profit amounting to $2,489,964 remained, compared with $1,293,240 a year before. The surplus of $2,307,236 available for common stock dividends was equal to 21.44 per cent on the junior issue, in contrast with 12 per cent in 1914.

President W. H. Childs informed stockholders that a sufficient amount of the cost of new buildings was written off from income to bring their capitalization down to a "peace basis." Every employe, he said, had received some definite benefit from the company's prosperity, approximately $550,000 being distributed in cash and stock. The excess of current assets over liabilities when the year ended amounted to $8,245,777, a gain of $3,389,727. Mr. Childs said that the company had no obligations at any bank at the close of the year, while $2,000,000 notes had been paid off through the sale of approximately the same amount of preferred stock.

This section also includes an appropriation of $4,280 "for investigating the character of the chemical and physical tests which are applied to American food products in foreign countries, and for inspecting the same before shipment when desired by the shippers or owners of these products intended for countries where chemical and physical tests are required before the said products are allowed to be sold therein; and for all necessary expenses in connection with such inspection and studies of methods of analysis in foreign countries."

Bismuth Salts Higher in The London Drug Market

Chloroform Also Advances—Tartaric Acid Strong—Strychnias Are Up Following Rise in Nux Vomica—Sennas Are Higher.

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, March 13—Business is fair. Bismuth metal has advanced 1s to 11s per pound, and bismuth salts are proportionately higher. Chloroform is up, a further rise of 3d per pound being recorded.

Tartaric acid is strong at 3s 2d, while citric acid is held at 3s 5d. Strychnias are 2d higher, following the advance in nux vomica. Quinine is inactive and nominally 4s per ounce.

At the recent auction Carthagena ipecac sales were made without reserve at 12s to 12s 7d; privately at 13s to 14s. Matto Grosso ipecac was wanted at 21s. For jalap 5½d was asked, but only 4½d to 5d realized. Sennas are higher.

London Market Report

(*Correspondence* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Feb. 28—Business this week has been fairly active in most departments notwithstanding the continued congestion of rail and steamer traffic, and in view of the still greater claims made upon all modes of transportation by the Government there is small hope of any early improvement in this direction.

The feature of the week is the further substantial advance in borax and boracic acid which comes into force to-day and is attributable to further increased freights and costs. The new prices are as under:

BORAX—Crystal or granulated, £28 per ton; powdered, £29 per ton.

BORIC ACID—Crystal or granulated, £48 per ton; powdered, £50 per ton.

BORAX, GLASS, LUMP—In tin lined cases free, 1 cwt., £62; powdered £63.

ACID, CITRIC—Is firm at the advance, 3s 2d per lb. having been paid.

ACID, TARTARIC—The upward movement, as recently indicated as probable, continues, first quality French crystals on spot 3s 9d per lb.

ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL—£180 per ton, 80 per cent; commercial, £117 10s.

ACETONE—Is still obtainable at £180 per ton on spot but no transactions are permitted without license from the Ministry of Munitions.

AGAR AGAR—Is again coming to the fore and No. 1 strip is fetching 2s 8d on spot and 2s 2d per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

COD LIVER OIL—Norwegian refiners report a continuance of stormy weather and in consequence very little progress has been made with the fishing. Prices have further advanced and finest new non-freezing quality is offered up to 430s c.i.f. per barrel after 410s being paid. Last year's oil of similar grade is quoted at 375s on spot.

CREAM OF TARTAR—Is again dearer at 192s 6d.

IPECACUANHA—Further arrivals from New York and Buenos Ayres have relieved the market somewhat. Rio is quietly firm at 21s and Cartagena, 14s per lb.

MENTHOL—Has decidedly firmed up of late, particularly for spot at 13c 6d per lb. and a good business has been done to arrive January-February at 12s 6d c.i.f.

OXALIC ACID—Fetches 1s 4d per lb. and is an easier market.

QUININE—Has been decidedly quiet and a few sellers have appeared at 1d or 2d per ounce under the general market price of 4s, which figure would have to be paid for any round quantity. We can, according to our present advices, only still adhere to the opinion previously expressed here on several occasions that higher prices will most probably, if not certainly rule later on when the consuming season arrives.

QUICKSILVER—Is quoted £16 12s 6d per bottle but with order in hand for a few hundred bottles this price would be shaded.

London News Letter

(*Correspondence* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Feb. 28—The latest outburst of activities in the Balkans brought about by the adhesion of Bulgaria lent considerable weight to the fear that the Central Powers might succeed in their boastful plan to seize Egypt and the Suez Canal and complete the capture of the entire through commercial route from Berlin to India. The strengthened occupation of Salonica and the rapid onward march of Russia would appear to have dispelled these illusions, at any rate for the time being, and less anxiety is felt in commercial circles as to the possible fulfilment of the scheme which, had it been successful, would have considerably prolonged the war and threatened all direct West European trade with the East. This week's frantic offensive at Verdun—in the West—would give color to the impression that this wished for Eastern outlet from the ring-fence has been abandoned and that the interval between now and the spring, when it is anticipated that the great concerted offensive of the Allies will begin, must be utilized by the Central Powers if checkmate is to be avoided.

These latest developments, taken in conjunction with renewed peace proposals, the known interior civic troubles in Germany and Austria and the threatened collapse of their currency and finances may be taken as very serious portents and the opinion in commercial circles in London is daily becoming more general that we shall see the end of the war before the late autumn.

One of the intolerable regulations arising out of the war and now imposed by the various Governments on the shipping world is that which compels the disclosure by the merchant of nearly every detail of his transactions. He is now forced to allow to be disclosed, in extenso, in his bills of lading the names of his manufacturers or suppliers as "shippers," the nature and contents of the package shipped and the precise values, representing the invoice cost prices which he pays for his goods. Further the actual names of his foreign "consignees" which must be his own buyers, since intermediary agents' names are not admitted—must also be inserted. The delightful result, which is not for a moment understandable by the legislators who prescribe and the authorities who control these matters, practically amounts to this: Your buyer, say in France, who receives the documents is gratuitously introduced to your manufacturer in New York, is informed of the profit you are making out of him in the transaction and by suggestion cordially invited when next buying not to trouble *you*. The Member of Parliament for Sheffield, Sir Howard Vincent—whose name deserves to be remembered, if only for his lack of a sense of humor,—was responsible for "Made in Germany" being stamped on all products emanating from that country and delivered within the British Empire. The consequences of his short-sighted action were, as is well known, disastrous to British traders, as their services as intermediaries were largely dispensed with by our Colonial and foreign customers alike. The "Made in Germany" incident was, however, "child's play" compared with the anomaly now complained of and which could be easily redressed by allowing the old custom to remain and inserting all the disclosures deemed necessary in the master's copies of the bill of lading and in the ship's manifest, which are always on board a steamer in charge of the captain and counter-parts mailed direct to the port of destination. Such grotesque regulations would prove almost comic if they were not so subversive of legitimate business interests.

Drug and Chemical Markets

Freight Situation and Increasing Scarcity of Spot Stocks Are Becoming Alarming Features—Prices Continue to Advance.

The situation of the market for imported drugs and chemicals of all descriptions is becoming more acute, owing to the decided scarcity of spot stocks and no signs of relief from these conditions in the near future. The upward trend of values has resulted in further sharp rises in prices. It is conceded that so long as the scarcity of freight room abroad continues. which bids well to increase and will further diminish stocks of drugs and all other commodities imported, prices are bound to continue to move upward. Steps are being taken to alleviate the difficulties of the shipping problem but what the result may be is decidedly problematical. The general freight situation in all eastern ports is serious, every warehouse in Hongkong being jammed, it is reported, with goods awaiting shipment to the United States. Freights have been increased four-fold within a month and only goods in greatest demand are being moved.

Among the important changes in prices in the nature of sharp advances have been the quotations on bismuth preparations, acetanilid, gallic, pyrogallic and tartaric acids, bichromates, caffeine alkaloid, Russian cantharides, powdered, celery seed, Norwegian cod liver oil, cream of tartar, cut doggrass root, formaldehyde, linden flowers, mustard seed, oil of cade, cubeb, mustard and citronella, olive oil, chlorate of potash, high dried rhubarb root, saccharin, fine salt, potato starch and Japan wax.

Sharp declines in prices covered quicksilver in flasks, while fair breaks are noted on powdered antimony, black cochineal, Dutch madder, German marjoram leaves and domestic sunflower seed. The weakness was due to more liberal offerings and an inanimate demand from buyers.

The spice market has quieted down, owing to a cessation of speculative movements. Arrivals are being taken care of and spot stocks continue scarce. The freight situation is becoming more acute than ever, and sellers have defaulted on contracts, since it is impossible for them to secure shipping facilities.

Seeds and herbs are being firmly held. Mustard seed leads the list for strength and higher values, while celery seed is rapidly advancing. Most of the business transacted has been in the nature of resales of old contracts, owing to the impossibility to purchase fresh stocks at primary markets except at prices far above current quotations.

Extracts and dyestuffs are gradually moving upward under a broader demand and a further material decrease in spot stocks. Prices are tending upward and some sharp advances on the leading products, it is expected, will be announced soon.

The oversold condition of the market for heavy chemicals and speculators as well as other minor factors which are influencing the market, continues to sustain a strong upward trend of the market, and apparently there is little hope for any improvement of the situation until the war ends and importations become more normal. Leading sellers of chlorate potash are unable to fill booked jobbers' orders, consequently latter are asking abnormally higher prices, which is the case in other varieties of chemicals. The domestic production of salts is at a low ebb and the scarcity of supplies bids well to send prices higher for the numerous salt preparations. Soda is in a similar position and the various products continue to advance.

Acid, Gallic—A further enhancement in the cost of production and a scarcity of spot stocks, resulted in an upward movement of the market. Holders are naming $1.20@$1.25 a pound, according to quantity ordered.

Acid, Tartaric—Manufacturers advanced quotations 3c to 59c and 60c a pound for granular and powdered and also crystals, U.S.P., respectively. The higher cost of production is responsible for the uplift of values. Makers are still refusing to book orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery.

Asafetida Gum—Scant spot supplies and a further increase in orders resulted in a higher price level. Stronger primary markets and a further enhancement of import values created a stronger sentiment among holders. In most quarters sellers refused to accept below 85c a pound for U.S.P. powdered, while others are naming up to 90c a pound. Parcels of whole U.S.P. closed at 80c@83c a pound, as to terms of sale. In both instances whole and powdered gum show a gain of 10c a pound for the week just ended.

Acid, Pyrogallic—The higher cost of the crude material, small spot stocks and more urgent inquiries. led to a fair rise in prices. Sellers are naming $2.05@$2.20 a pound for resublimed and $1.95@$2.00 a pound for crystals, as to quantity purchased.

Aloes, Gum—Supplies of spot Socotrine are smaller and coupled with stronger primary markets, also a larger buying movement, prices continued to move upward, showing a sharp gain of 6c a pound for the week just ended.

Antimony, Needle—Spot lots of powdered are being offered at lower figures, owing to some selling pressure by holders in order to realize on their stocks. Spot lots are held at 40c@42c a pound, according to terms of sale.

Beechwood Creosote—A further sharp uplift of values featured the market, as a result of the decided scarcity of spot stocks and a good inquiry. Holders are now asking $13@$14 a pound, as to terms of sale. Prior to the opening of European hostilities, sales were made at 55c a pound.

Balsams—Prices for Para copaiba closed stronger and higher in sympathy with further rises in the primary market and moderate spot supplies here. Sellers advanced quotations to 64c and in some quarters up to 70c a pound is being asked, as to terms of sale. Oregon fir values stiffened under larger inquiries and sellers advanced quotations to 75c@85c a gallon, as to terms of sale on spot lots.

Bismuth Preparations—A sharp advance in prices featured the market for spot lots. A renewal of the demand followed by higher values of the metal resulted in a decidedly stronger sentiment among makers, who are quoting $3.10@$3.15 for subnitrate, $3.40@$3.45 for subcarbonate, $3.90 for salicylate and $3.00@$3.05 a pound for subgallate. Prospects for further advances are very promising, owing to the heavy inroads in spot stocks and a further upward trend of the primary market abroad for the metal. Manufacturers are not booking orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery. For small lots the usual advance over wholesale quotations is named.

Cantharides—Parcels of spot Russian powdered lots closed firmer under better buying orders and a further curtailment of stocks. Holders are asking $5.50 and over a pound, as to size of order and terms of sale.

Caffeine Alkaloid—A pronounced scarcity of spot supplies and freer inquiries, sent prices soaring to higher levels. Some sellers are asking 50c over recent sale prices to $13.50, while other holders are quoting up to $14 a pound.

Celery Seed—Bullish crop reports from France stating that the yield will show a marked increase, instilled a strong sentiment in trade circles, which led to a sharp rise in the market. Sellers advanced quotations to 35c@36c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

Chamomile Flowers—A firmer trend of the market and moderate supplies on the spot resulted in a slight rise in prices. Sellers are naming 33c@35c a pound for spot supplies, as to quality and quantity ordered, showing a net advance for the week of 1½c a pound. Stronger primary markets and lessened stocks there, bid well to force values upward in the near future.

Cream of Tartar—Owing to a further increase in the cost of production, manufacturers advanced quotations on crystals and powder, U.S.P., 1c a pound, bringing prices up to 40c a pound for supplies in barrels. Makers continue to refuse to accept orders or contracts for supplies for forward delivery.

Cocoa Butter—An active demand and limited offerings, due to small spot stocks, resulted in a further advance of 2c a pound. Holders are quoting supplies in bulk at 41½c @42c and in boxes at 42c@43c a pound, as to brand and quantity purchased.

Codeine—Fairly good sales for export continue to sustain a firm trend of the market. Orders received from domestic buyers were small. Makers are repeating former quotations at $7.50 an ounce and $8.50 an ounce for supplies in bulk of nitrate and muriate, and alkaloid descriptions in ounce containers of 10 ounces in one delivery, respectively.

Cod Liver Oil—Spot supplies of Norwegian strengthened on stronger cable advices from Bergen. Importers are quoting $105@$120 a barrel, as to brand and quantity ordered, while higher prices at $95 to $100 a barrel for Newfoundland are being asked, according to brand and size of purchase.

Doggrass Root—Prices scored a sharp advance under a scarcity of supplies on the spot and a good inquiry. Holders are asking 3c more, bringing quotations up to $1.15@$1.20 a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased.

Eucalyptus Leaves—A stronger tone pervades the market in sympathy with firmer reports from primary markets. Holders are naming ½c more to 5c@6c a pound, according to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

Formaldehyde—The rise in alcohol prices, influenced an upward trend of the market and manufacturers have announced higher price levels, ranging from 10½c@12c a pound for supplies in barrels, as to quantity ordered on the spot.

Guaiac Gum—Prices are stronger and slightly higher in sympathy with firmer values in primary markets. Spot stocks are moderate and holders are quoting 1c higher to 25c@26c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Haarlem Oil—Limited offerings, owing to further material inroads in spot stocks, resulted in a further rise in spot quotations. Higher prices asked for parcels for shipment from Holland created a decidedly stronger sentiment among local holders here. Sellers are generally asking $2.35, but in some quarters firm bids of $2.20 a pound are still being accepted. At the close offerings were made at $2.25 with the undertone a shade easier.

Linden Flowers—A material curtailment of spot stocks and a fairly active demand, resulted in a higher level of values. Holders in most quarters are asking an advance of 4c, quoting 38c, while up to 39c a pound is demanded, according to quality and quantity purchased.

Lycopodium—Prices on spot lots scored a sharp gain, owing to a material decrease in stocks and increased inquiries. Holders advanced quotations to $2.25@$2.30 a pound, but scattered sales were reported booked at $2.15 a pound.

Marjoram Leaves—Owing to smaller inquiries and more anxiety on the part of holders to dispose of spot holdings, prices gradually have weakened on German leaves. Offerings are being made at lower figures, ranging down to 35c up to 42c a pound, according to quality and quantity ordered.

Morphine—Prices are being sustained by a steady export demand, while purchases by domestic buyers continue to be confined to small lots to meet immediate needs. Manufacturers are quoting former prices on the bulk basis of $5.50 an ounce for muriate and sulphate in 5-ounce containers and $6.95 an ounce for alkaloid and acetate, covering 25-ounce lots in one delivery, respectively.

Naphthalene—A scarcity of small flake supplies on the spot, forced up prices 1½c a pound. Firmer reports from primary sources led to a stronger sentiment among holders, who are quoting 14½c@15c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Oil of Cade—Values advanced 6c a pound, under a marked decrease in spot stocks and a steady demand. Sellers are quoting 40c@50c a pound, as to terms of sale. Offerings from Marseilles involved invoice lots from shipment from that port at 55c a pound.

Oil of Caraway—The higher level of values of seed at primary markets and limited spot supplies here, forced prices up sharply, showing a gain of 25c a pound. Holders are naming $2.75@$2.80 a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

Oil of Citronella—Smaller arrivals, due to a pronounced scarcity of freight room at primary markets and a material reduction of supplies here, tended to force values upward 2c a pound for Ceylon oil. Holders are naming 47c@49c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased.

Oil of Coriander—Smaller spot stocks and firmer primary markets for the seed led to a sharp uplift of prices. Holders are asking $2.50 advance over recent selling quotations, ranging from $23 to $24 a pound, as to quality and terms of sale.

Oil of Cubeb—Higher primary market for cubeb berries and a scarcity of spot stocks locally, resulted in a sharp rise in prices of about 35c a pound. Holders are quoting $3.20 @$3.25 a pound, as to terms of sale, and only moderate lines were obtainable at the inside quoted range of values covering supplies of U.S.P. quality.

Oil of Mustard—The rising price of mustard seed abroad, and scant spot stocks here, led to a sharp uplift of values. For supplies of natural oil, holders are naming $20@$21 and for artificial $18@$19 a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered. Quotations show a net gain for the week of $2 to $2.50 a pound.

Oil of Savin—Quotations closed firmer and show a gain for the week of 25c to $4.40@$4.50 a pound as to quantity ordered on the spot. Smaller stocks and limited offerings, coupled with more inquiries, resulted in the upward trend of the market.

Olibanum Gum—Prices scored a sharp uplift, owing to higher primary markets and limited spot stocks. Holders are naming 12c@17c for tears, 8c@10c for sorts and 11c@12c a pound for siftings, showing a gain of about 4c a pound for the week just ended.

Opium—Importers continue to quote former quotations at $11.50 and $13 a pound for druggists' supplies of granular and powdered in cases. A steady export buying movement tends to hold the market firm, while orders booked for domestic buyers have been small in the aggregate.

Phenolphthalein—Owing to the scarcity of supplies of raw materials, restricting the output of manufacturers, offerings by the latter have practically ceased. Supplies held by second hands are being offered at prices ranging from $18 to $20 a pound, as to quantity orders. It is intimated, however, that in view of larger arrivals of raw materials in the near future, makers will again be in a position to supply their customers on the basis of former prices which ranged from $8 and upward a pound, as to terms of sale.

Potassium Chlorate—Owing to the decided scarcity of spot stocks and light offerings, prices scored a sharp gain. Offerings by first hands were limited and only moderate lines were placed on the market by second hands at 73c@75c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Potato Starch—Prices are higher under an active demand and a decided short spot supply. Foreign buyers who formerly purchased supplies from Germany are now in the market since the European sources have been closed to them. Manufacturers here are consequently facing a heavy demand owing to a larger inquiry from domestic buyers. For parcels of powdered, sellers are quoting 6c@6¼c a pound, as to terms of sale. Prospects for further sharp uplifts of values are very promising.

Quicksilver—Leading sellers are urging sales under larger arrivals and prices suffered a further sharp loss of $20 a flask. Offerings involved sizable spot quantities at $240@ $250 a flask of 75 lbs., as to terms of sales. Toward the close a decidedly easier tone dominated the market, owing to the slow demand from buyers who are holding back for lower figures.

Quinine—Scarcity of cinchona bark spot stocks, which continues to restrict the output by makers, tends to hold values firm. Manufacturers continue to quote on a bulk basis of 75c an ounce for sulphate in 100-ounce containers. Second hands have lowered quotations and we hear of sales ranging from 95c down to 80c an ounce.

Rhubarb Root—Supplies of powdered, high dried, closed stronger under scant spot stocks and larger inquiries. Sellers are quoting 24c@26c a pound, according to terms of sale, showing a net gain of 2c a pound for the week just ended.

Saccharin—Smaller spot supplies and a larger demand resulted in a stronger sentiment among holders, with prices closing 50c above those for the preceding week. Sellers are naming $12 @$12.50 a pound, according to terms of sale.

The Dyestuffs Market

Shortage of the Aniline Colors Practically Amounts to a Famine—Search for Dyes Has Been Extended All Over the World.

The aniline dye shortage in this country has become a veritable famine, threatening the suspension or curtailment of operations in many lines of industries, and the search for dyes has extended to the ends of the earth in an effort to secure sufficient stocks to prevent dependent interests from shutting down completely.

Sometime ago a company was organized with a capital of one million dollars for the purpose of buying the German aniline dyes held in China. Attractive prices were offered the Chinese holders, attractive in comparison to original prices, and at the beginning large quantities were bought with little difficulty, but as they began to realize the great need for the dyes, the Chinese, with their usual business acumen, commenced raising prices, and now have reached levels about equal to ours. However, it is reported that the greater part of the stock was obtained and most of it has already arrived in this country. Another cargo is expected within the week, but as in the case of other shipments, the entire lot was contracted for long before arrival, and very little if any will be offered in the market.

The ground in this country, apparently, is to be gone over with a fine-toothed comb, for it is rumored that systematic efforts are to be made to secure every ounce of dye available. Reports from Indiana and other places would indicate that the campaign is already under way and agents of Eastern concerns are visiting the druggists in all towns and cities, buying all the five- and ten-cent package dyes they can find and whatever quantity of bulk aniline dyes the druggists may have.

A parallel condition obtains in England and it is reported that she is busy scouring her Colonial possessions in all directions for dyes. A peculiar situation in regard to the scarcity of dyes in England and the United States was revealed in a suit for breach of contract filed in the United States District Court of New York last week resulting from the insistence of British and Canadian flag concerns that none but the German dyes be used in Union Jacks and other British flags.

The papers reveal that early in 1915 John C. Dettra & Co., Inc., of Pennsylvania entered into a contract with the Syndicate Publishing Company of 9 East Thirty-seventh street to manufacture hundreds of thousands of Union Jacks which were to be shipped to England and Canada. The contract provided, according to the Syndicate Publishing Company, for the use of German dyestuffs.

The Syndicate Publishing Company received 12,400 flags and shipped them to Canada, where they were placed in bond, and in July, 1915, refused to take any more of the flags because Dettra & Co. were using substitutes for the German dyes. Dettra & Co. then began suit for breach of contract and the Syndicate Publishing Company responded with a counter claim that the British and Canadian purchasers had refused to accept the flags because of the dyestuffs used.

To this counter claim Dettra & Co. filed an answer yesterday declaring that the shortage of German dyestuffs here due to the war had made it difficult, if not impossible, for them to get hold of such coloring material. The contract, they insisted, permitted them to substitute any dye that would produce fast colors.

Large consumers of aniline dyes foreseeing the trend of events bought heavily of all dyes offered from the very beginning of the threatened shortage, and it was from the smaller dealers that the cry of scarcity was first heard. They came into the market after stocks of first handlers had been absorbed by the larger dealers, seconds and speculators, and consequently had to buy in small quantities and at greatly inflated prices. A prominent broker said that the need, however, had now become general and that an actual famine was pending. Speculators have been particularly active with stocks and in the sale and resale of the colors many of the items have lost their identity and have become adulterated with other substances, (salt being the popular adulterant) so that sales are no longer made under the trade name but from samples and designated as acid, basic and direct.

In the meantime, vegetable dyes and their mordants came into prominence, reached the limit of their supply powers and have passed into the category of "scarce articles." With big demands from both dyers and tanners many of the items are oversold and prices are purely nominal. Difficulty in transportation is encountered, following a dearth in bottoms and a preference for commodities paying a higher percentage of freight rate. Cudbear seems centered in the hands of only a few sellers and prices are higher. Very little divi-divi is reported unsold and the market is bare of myrobalans. Gambier is offered in sizable quantities for April-May arrival. Logwood is problematical, some dealers reported holding for prices fifty per cent in excess of the present quotations. The mordants continue to advance with limited spot offerings of the bichromates and prussiates.

Aniline Oil—The quantity of aniline oil for immediate delivery has not increased in proportion to the added output as the greater part was reported absorbed in advance of production. Sales are reported at 90c, some makers asking $1.

Bichromates—Both the soda and the potash have advanced during the week with limited spot and contract offering, 70c@72c a pound being quoted on potash and 62c @65c on soda.

Cochineal—Movement in stocks has been fair and prices are quoted at 62c@64c for good quality.

Cudbear—Is in good demand with offerings reported confined to few dealers, prices ranging from 42c to 60c.

Divi-divi—Spot stocks are low. One sale of 30,000 bags was reported at $54 per ton. A $56 ton price for March-April arrivals is attributed to the recent $3 a ton raise in freight rates.

Gambier—Is strong with inquiries from dyers and tanners. Spot offerings have been made at 14½c15c and April-May arrivals at 13c@14c. Five vessels carrying gambier are reported due to arrive shortly.

Hematine Extract—Is quoted at 85c@90c a pound with some holders at $1, although no sales were reported at the latter figure.

Logwood—Increase in price in primary markets and scarcity of bottoms are given as causes for the increase in domestic markets. Some dealers are quoting $35 to $40 a ton, others are reported holding at $60 with prices at producing center of 9c per pound for the chips. Makers of extract are experiencing difficulty in obtaining materials in quantities to fill contract orders for extract and very little spot is offered. Extracts are quoted at 65c@70c on contract and 75c@80c on spot.

Madder—Absence of large inquiries and more liberal offerings influenced a weaker market. Holders offered spot lots at 3c lower, ranging from 24c@25c a pound, according to terms of sale.

Myrobalans—The market is reported out of spot stocks, and owing to complications at producing points and in transportation facilities, futures are offered at the high mark of $60 a ton for No. 1 and $56 for No. 2.

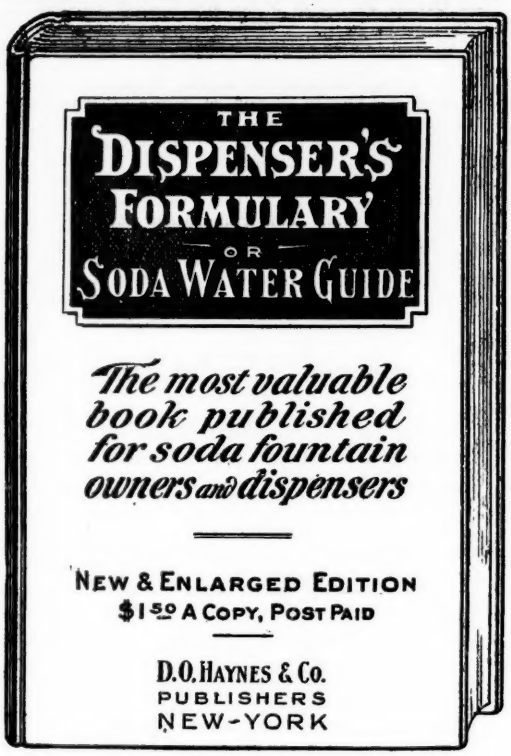
Prussiates—Yellow prussiate of potash has continued at $1.70@$1.80 per pound during the past week and the red has advanced to $5.75 and $6.50, with restricted offerings by some makers. Prussiate of soda has a range of $1.20 to $1.30 on reported sales, but stocks are scarce.

Sumac—Firm at from $64 to $66 a ton for shipments and $70, with some holders at $75, for immediate delivery.

Red Saunders—A firmer trend pervades the market for chipped, owing to a further curtailment of spot supplies and a brisk demand. Sellers are asking 3c a pound more, bringing quotations on spot lots up to 11@14c a pound, as to quantity ordered.

Turmeric—Madras and Aleppy grades are reported scarce in spot stocks and higher prices, some dealers asking 12c@13c for the former and 11c@12c for the latter. China is quoted at 11½c with reported askings of 8½c a pound in primary markets.

Have You The New Edition?



We have been working on this new edition for two years. Every formula has been tried out by a practical soda man. Never before has any soda water guide been published that compares with this book.

The price of the new edition is $1.50 a copy and we are making a Special Offer of $2.00 for one copy of the book with one year's subscription to THE SODA FOUNTAIN. If already a subscriber we will extend your subscription for one year.

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED NOW

Enclosed find $2.00 in payment of one copy of the DISPENSER'S FORMULARY and one year's subscription to THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I—INTRODUCTION

II—FOUNTAIN SERVICE
This section contains a large volume of miscellaneous information all carefully arranged for assisting the fountain owner and dispenser, with special reference to Service, Sanitation and Publicity in the successful operation of the modern soda fountain. Every conscientious dispenser will find much pleasure and profit in reading this series of articles.

III—FOUNTAIN NOMENCLATURE
This section represents the first serious attempt at scientific classification of soda fountain materials and products. It is based on official definitions and arrangement and lays the foundation for real systematic work in the development of fountain formulas. In some respects this is the most valuable and permanent work in this book and sure to be appreciated by all intelligent and progressive dispensers.

IV—SODA FOUNTAIN FORMULAS
There are 1,750 formulas in this section and each formula has been passed upon and tested by a practical fountain man. They are classified into the following divisions: (1) Syrups and Extracts—(2) Mixed Fruit Drinks— (3) Phosphates and Bitters—(4) Shakes and Egg Drinks—(5) Fancy Mixed Drinks—(5) Specialty Beverages—(7) Hot Drinks—(8) Sundaes and College Ices—(9) Fountain Desserts—(10) Sundae Toppings.

V—ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES
In addition to many most valuable suggestions and practical formulas for making ice creams and water ices, we print in this section all the standards for ice cream as adopted by the several State and Federal authorities.

VI—LUNCHEONETTE DEPARTMENT
The first attempt made to supply fountain men with reliable information and reliable recipes for this branch of the fountain business. All classified into 10 divisions as follows: (1) The Luncheonette—(2) Soups, Bouillons and Chowders—(3) Sandwich Making—(4) The Making of Salads—(5) Hot Cakes—(6) Macaroni Rarebits and Souffles—(7) Fruits and Pastry—(8) Fillings, Sauces and Custards—(9) Cakes, Cookies and Puddings—(10) Meats, Scollops and Stuffings.

VII—APPENDIX
This section is occupied by the Manufacturers with their special Formulas and information about their goods, including all kinds of Apparatus, Sundries and Supplies.

VIII—COMPLETE INDEX
All formulas are Indexed by Classes and by Names so that one can quickly find any formula wanted. In fact everything in the book has been carefully indexed, including all formulas and goods mentioned by the manufacturers in the APPENDIX.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers
No. 3 Park Place - New York

Naval Consulting Board Urges Haste for Nitrogen

Resolution Telegraphed to Secretary of Navy Daniels Asking for Commission to Investigate Synthetic Production.

The Naval Consulting Board at a meeting in the Engineering Societes Building, in West Thirty-ninth street, discussed the nitrogen situation and then wired a resolution to Secretary of the Navy Daniels urging him to impress upon the President the need of immediate action to secure for this country an adequate supply of nitrogen products, pronounced vital to the military and agricultural interests of the country.

The board also received a report on progress in the organization for war purposes of the industrial plants of the country. This report, which shortly will be made public, shows that an immense amount of work has been done and that this organization, including 30,000 mechanical, chemical, electrical, civil, and mining engineers, will be ready in emergency.

The board pronounced the nitrogen situation acute. As remedies the members discussed the creation of a synthetic plant for the fixation of nitrogen from the air, the laying in of a store of nitrogen sufficient to last through the first year of any war, and the investigation of possible nitrate fields in the United States. At present practically the country's entire supply of nitrates comes from Chile. Owing to the demands of the Allies the price of Chilean nitrate has reached an almost prohibitive figure.

The nitrogen report was submitted by Dr. Whitney, Chairman of the Committee on Physics and Chemistry. This committee has been working on the problem for several weeks with the Committee on Ordnance and Explosives, of which Hudson Maxim is the head. The report embodied the result of the joint investigation. The resolution wired to Secretary Daniels follows:

> Whereas, The synthetic production of nitrogen products, which is now successfully carried on abroad but is not in this country, is immediately vital to the agricultural and military interests of the United States, be it
>
> Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to urge upon the President that he co-ordinate the efforts to make effective the synthetic production of nitrogen in this country by the creation of a commission, which shall include representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior and the Army and Navy Departments, to study the question and report on the same at the earliest moment.

"The action taken by the board," said Mr. Sprague, who introduced the resolution, "follows that taken at a previous meeting, when the board informed the Navy Department that it was of vital importance that the United States at once make preparation to get nitrogen by some synthetic process, rather than wait for war to come. We submitted three propositions—to store up enough nitrogen products to last through a war of reasonable length, to provide for the manufacture of nitrogen products or to store a supply sufficient to last a year and to establish at the same time a fixation plant of sufficient capacity to train skilled men to man other fixation plants that would be needed in the event of war. We would fall back upon the year's supply in storage during the period the fixation plants were being developed.

"Shortly after we made our recommendation General Crozier, the Chief of Ordnance for the Army, made a similar recommendation. In his report submitted to-day Dr. Whitney said that two important financial interests in this country had expressed a willingness to take up the fixation problem provided the Government would make certain concessions."

The free use of Government-owned water powers or coal fields, it was said, might be the concessions required. In normal times, it was pointed out, fixation plants find it impossible to compete with the Chilean fields.

There may be an extensive saltpetre or potassium-nitrate field in a section of about 100 square miles comprising Northeastern California, Southeastern Oregon, and Southwestern Idaho. This was pointed out by H. N. Lawrie, Chairman of the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology Commission, who was a visitor at the meeting.

"In July, 1915," said Mr. Lawrie, "samples of saltpetre from this section, with other minerals closely related and having a high nitrogeneous content, began appearing at the office of the Oregon Bureau of Mines at Portland. Some of the samples were almost pure potassium-nitrate, which is used in powder and fertilizer manufacture.

"A preliminary reconnoissance of this area was made recently by the United States Geological Survey. The geologists have made a preliminary report which indicates in general what I have said. This examination was made as a part of a general survey of the whole United States to determine from the localities of maximum dryness the possible discovery of all soluble minerals which occur under this favorable condition. Should the deposit in question exist it is fairly well protected from an invading force, as it lies east of the Cascade Mountains."

REGARDING OUR PATENT LAWS

Editor Weekly Drug Markets:

Reading your articles and comments on patent laws in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS and ERA naturally puts a person to thinking along that line.

Why not add a clause something like the following to each and every patent or copyright issued?—"In consideration of the privileges and protection granted herewith said patentee must sell this article or thing as cheaply in the United States as anywhere else, with the privilege granted to add the cost of transportation (when stood by patentee) but no export duty any foreign government might make. Provided further that any patent or copyright granted to a citizen of the United States, such article or thing may be exported and sold in any foreign country at a price as much lower than the price in the United States as the amount of transportation charges and what the import duties would be if said article or thing were being imported into the United States."

It is plain that this does not do away with the monopoly of the patented or copyrighted thing, does not set a stipulated price, but does prevent citizens of the United States being unfairly exploited.

Now I want to make one concrete illustration and there are plenty more. We will go back before the war days so no one can say "The war has done it." My information may not be exact but make the necessary allowance and the principle will be the same:

"Aspirin," in a small way, then cost the United States retail druggist 43c per ounce. As I understood it the same article then cost 16c per ounce in Canada. The advalorem duty being 25 per cent would be 4 cents. Now suppose a citizen of the United States should go into Canada and buy an ounce of aspirin,, come to the United States custom house and pay the 25 per cent duty and bring the aspirin into United States territory. He bought the goods honestly, paid the import duty and has a clear title and possession. What would happen if he should sell the aspirin in the United States?

Yours truly,

J. D. BOYLES.

DYE TARIFFS ARE SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the suspension from March 30 until September 30, of the operation of the tariffs of the Boston & Maine Railroad, the New York Central Railroad Co., and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., naming increased rates on aniline and alizarine dyes, in less than carload shipments from New York to North Adams, Mass., and other destinations. The operation of these schedules had been suspended from December 1, 1915 by a previous order of the Commission.

Gasoline Prices Soaring; Oils Are Also Affected

Very Little Crude Oil Coming into U. S. from Mexico —Unusually Large Demand from Europe a Factor in Price Situation.

Gasoline is getting higher and higher. It has already hit the thirty-one cents mark and seems to have a good chance of reaching fifty cents before the summer is over. The chief reasons for this are not hard to determine. First there is the great increase in automobiles within this country. On June 1, 1915, there were 2,000,000 autos in the United States and it is estimated that it took, at the very least, 1,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline to run them.

Second, there is the fact that almost no crude oil is coming here from Mexico. This country has been engaged in altogether too many revolutions for the good of the gasoline business. In normal times Mexico produces 6.73 per cent of the world's petroleum production, being surpassed only by Russia and the United States.

A third factor in the ascending price of the product is the unusually large demand from Europe. Our exportation of benzine, naphtha, and gasoline for the year before the war was 192,452,267 gallons. For the following year it was 251,-195,794 gallons. This will show something of the effect of the war on the supply here and when it is seen that all foreign supply is greatly lessened, or stopped altogether, the amazing prices which are asked here for oil products do not seem so strange.

Benzol has risen from about 20 cents a gallon before the war to 80 and 90 cents a gallon now. Kerosene has followed the general rise and stands at about half the price of gasoline.

There are several minor factors at the base of the rise such as the increased cost of labor, tremendous difficulties in connection with shipping, and an increase in the prices of coal and all the material used in refining.

Other Petroleum Products Affected

As is to be expected, the effect of all this on other oil products is the same as it is on gasoline. Dealers in imported medicinal oils found their supply absolutely cut off at the beginning of the war and it has been with the greatest difficulty that they have managed to import since. Russia is the greatest supply nation outside of America, her contribution being 16.34 per cent of the total production of the world. One of the largest importing houses estimates that it costs them six times as much to import Russian oil to-day as it did before the war. But the importations still keep up, though at a greatly reduced rate and a much higher price, because of the general demand for oil of the peculiar quality possessed by the Russian product.

The increase does not arise entirely from the additional cost of the oil itself but from the higher freight rates and great uncertainty of delivery. As for the cost of the oil itself it is said that while some Russian grades could be purchased for 50 cents before the war they cost from $2.25 to $3 now.

Oils are under an embargo in France and the result is that several South American countries which purchased a paraffin base petroleum jelly which France-re-exported are now turning to the United States for their supply. One of our large firms claims to have received a single order for 800 tons of this product from a buyer who usually looks to Europe for his needs. Germany also had extensive trade in South America but that has ceased since the latter part of 1914. The greatest demand on this country, caused by the war, has been for white oils. Several companies have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in factories and experiments to produce enough white oil here to meet the demand which is normally supplied from Europe. Of course the domestic trade is certain to show the effect of this in a rise all along the line of petroleum products. Several of the larger American oil houses have resolved not to make this increase any greater than is absolutely necessary, preferring to meet the situation with a raise in some other department than medicinal oils. But it is inevitable that there should be considerable uncertainty regarding this until after the war. It is generally thought that at that time there will be a great drop in prices because of the great quantities of petroleum which will flow into the country from nations which are shut off from commerce now. It has always, for example, been possible to produce oil in Russia at a very low figure owing to the extremely small wages which are paid there and considerable quantities will at once be put on the market from there as soon as peace is declared.

However it is not only in mineral oils that this increase in prices is felt. Fish oil, linseed, neatsfoot and sperm oil show a similar rise. There is always a slight tendency toward high prices in these oils at this time of the year but this is by no means sufficient to account for the prices which range this winter. Something of this increase may be seen by the following table which gives approximate figures for the dates mentioned.

	March, 1914	March, 1916
Neatsfoot oil	65c a gal.	75c a gal.
Fish oil	37c a "	57 to 65c a "
Sperm oil	67c a "	76c a "
Lard oil	76c a "	83 to 94c a "
Linseed oil	50c a "	81c a "

OUTLOOK FOR WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE IN NORTHWEST GOOD, SAYS WINTHROP G. NOYES

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 12—"Business is good over the Northwest," declared Winthrop G. Noyes of Noyes Bros., & Cutler, St. Paul, Minn., wholesale druggists, in a statement on business conditions made to a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS. "Collections are also good.

"The outlook for early spring seems excellent. In an agricultural section such as this, a good snow blanket like we now have augurs well for the crops of the year, and, of course, good crops mean business.

"Business which was under normal last summer began to pick up in October and since then each month's totals have been gratifying. The only deterrent factor in the drug trade at present is the curtailing of demand on certain articles, the natural result of extreme advances caused by the war. Purchasers simply do not buy when the item gets above a certain limit."

PATENT MEDICINE ORDINANCE CASE IS POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH 22

The action of the Supreme Court in the test cases brought against the Department of Health by the C. N. Crittenton Company and E. Fougera & Co., Inc., was deferred until March 22, to give counsel time to prepare a statement of facts on which the cases may be presented to the Appellate Division.

It is probable that the matter will not reach the Appellate Division until the April term as there has been considerable delay due to the difficulty in arriving at an agreed statement of facts.

ANTHRAX GERMS IN SHAVING BRUSHES

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, of New York City, has received a letter from Dr. A. K. Chalmers, Health Officer of Glasgow, Scotland, who said that two shipments of London-made shaving brushes had been received in Glasgow, and that each brush had been found to contain anthrax germs.

The Health Department announced that hereafter all importations of shaving brushes would be thoroughly examined for the presence of the germs.

NEW PLANT TO EXTRACT LOGWOOD DYES

The Dye Products Company of the United States, a new corporation, capitalized at $100,000, has acquired a factory building in Manayunk, Pa., for the manufacture of logwood colors. The extraction of the dyes is to be made under a new process which is expected to produce fast colors for cotton and wool and simplify the old methods of application. A considerable quantity of the black for cotton goods may be in the market before the end of the month.

Officials Exempted From Harrison Narcotic Law

Not Required to Register or Pay Special Tax—Order Must Be Written on Official Prescription Blank of His Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Any official of the Federal Government, or of a State, county, or municipal government requiring the use of, or prescribing in his official capacity, any of the narcotic drugs coming within the scope of the act of December 17, 1914, is exempt from registration and payment of special tax under the provisions of that act, according to a decision of Acting Commissioner Gates, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in which he states that opium, coca leaves, or any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof, required by such officers in the discharge of their official duties should be ordered on the official stationery of the department, bureau, or municipality under which such officers are employed, and these orders should be signed with the full name of the official, followed by his title and the department of the Federal, State, county, or municipal government under authority of which he acts.

When an exempt official prescribes, in his official capacity, any narcotic drugs covered by the law, his prescription should be written on an official prescription blank, if such blanks are provided by the department of which he is an official, and the name and address of the patient, and the name and title of the official, as above indicated, inserted therein.

Great care should be exercised by such exempt officials to prevent the narcotic drugs obtained or prescribed in the manner herein described from falling into the hands of unauthorized persons, and to see that they are used only for official purposes.

In order to facilitate the strict enforcement of this law, exempt officials in charge of narcotic drugs should keep accurate records of the amounts and quantities of such drugs purchased and dispensed, and have such records available for inspection by internal revenue officers.

Where the exempt official, if a medical officer, is also engaged in private practice outside of his official duties, the exemption herein specified would not apply to this portion of his practice, and he would be required to register, and in all other respects comply with the provisions of the law and regulations governing such practice.

Dealers who supply narcotic drugs to the exempt officials, referred to herein, should require that such orders and prescriptions be written on the official stationery, and that the title of the persons signing same is shown as indicated. Such orders and prescriptions should be filed with the regular narcotic orders and prescriptions required under the provisions of the Harrison narcotic law.

PUBLICATION OF PATENT MEDICINES AS BEVERAGES WILL NOT WAIT A YEAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—The Treasury Department is to discontinue the annual issuance of Treasury Decision No. 2222, as amended, in which is published the list of patent medicines having a greater alcoholic content than is declared to be necessary to accomplish the purpose for which it is used, and hereafter publication will be made immediately after a finding of such fact with respect to any patent medicine.

Officials of the Department have come to the conclusion that in waiting for the expiration of twelve months before publishing this decision they have, in effect, been suspending the law, for which they have no authority as the law states that as soon as it is ascertained that a patent medicine has a greater amount of alcohol in its composition it should be proceeded against as a beverage and dealers therein are to be required to take out a retail liquor dealer's license.

Agents of the Treasury Department in the field investigate patent medicines and where they find that there is a possibility that any of these are being used as a beverage, samples are sent to Washington where they are analyzed in the chemical laboratory of the Treasury Department. Cases of this kind are largely true of prohibition districts. Heretofore it has been the practice of the Department to withhold its action until the issuance of its Treasury Decision at the end of the twelve-month period, but under the new order action will be taken as soon as the fact is developed that the so-called medicine is in reality a beverage under the provisions of the law.

U. S. GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS MEET TO SUGGEST PLANS FOR STANDARDIZING WORK

A three-day conference of chief chemists of the United States customs service held last week at the Appraiser's Stores, New York City, resulted in the drawing up of several recommendations which will be laid before Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, when he returns from South America.

The establishment of a central bureau for the distribution of samples for analysis, as well as the dissemination through this agency of chemists' reports and all information appertaining to the various laboratories, were advocated in the report submitted to the head of the Treasury Department. It was suggested that the office of supervising chemist be created with the object of obtaining authentic, comparative samples of the various laboratories and specifications as to size, method of sampling containers and containers for samples sent to laboratories. The new office, if created, will have charge of all these matters.

The conference went into a discussion of the standardization of methods of recording and reporting samples sent into Government laboratories by importers, and recommended improvement in this direction. A plan to have a manual of methods printed containing the official chemical procedure followed in Government laboratories was also suggested for approval.

The conference was the result of the decision of the Treasury Department to secure greater uniformity and co-ordination in the work of the different Government laboratories to get more accurate analyses. It happens frequently that expert witnesses for importers and the Government are unable to agree as to the respective values of ingredients making up the merchandise.

The officers of the conference were chairman, F. A. Bates; supervising examiner of sugar laboratory work, Washington; vice-chairman, Dr. Edward Pickrell, New York; secretary, J A. Hynes, Chicago; C. S. Curtis, Kansas City; L. B. McSorley, Philadelphia, W. L. Howell, New Orleans; F. D. Sunius, Baltimore; D. L. Coburn, Boston, and Frederick Nest, San Francisco.

WILL OFFER NEW BILL IN CONGRESS TO PREVENT MISBRANDING MERCHANDISE

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—Congressman John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, contemplates the early introduction in the House of Representatives of a bill to prevent the manufacture, sale and transportation of articles which are misbranded. The term "misbranded" as used in the proposed bill will include any false, inaccurate, or misleading description, whether as to quantity, weight, place, method or materials of manufacture. It will also include an article in imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article and articles to which are applied any words reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that they are manufactured by some other person than the actual manufacturer

Mr. Rogers introduced a similar bill into the last session of Congress but believing that the Federal Trade Commission Act would be broad enough to include misbranded articles, he did not press for its consideration. The Federal Trade Commission Act, now on the statute books, reads in part as follows:

"Unfair methods of competition in commerce are hereby declared unlawful. The Commission is hereby empowered and directed to prevent persons, partnership or corporations * * * from using unfair methods of competition in commerce."

Coming Pharmaceutical Conventions

Alabama State Pharmaceutical Association, Gadsden, Ala., June 21. Secretary, W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Arkansas Association of Pharmacists at Little Rock, Ark., May 9, 10, 11, 1916 (tentative). Secretary, Mary A. Fein, Little Rock.

Colorado Pharmacal Association at Estes Park, June 20-23, 1916. Charles J. Clayton, secretary, 1775 Humboldt street, Denver.

California Pharmaceutical Association at San Francisco. Date not set. K. B. Bowerman, secretary, 238 Stockton street, San Francisco.

Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association at Shoreham, Morris Cove. Date not set. Secretary, P. J. Garvin, Bethel, Conn.

District of Columbia Retail Druggists Association at National College of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1916. Secretary, Charles J. Fuhrmann, 8th and E. Capitol, Washington, D. C.

Delaware Pharmaceutical Association. Date not set. Secretary, Miss Nora V. Brendell, 8th and West streets, Wilmington.

Florida State Pharmaceutical Association at Tampa, Fla., June 21-22, 1916. Secretary, J. H. Haughton, Palatka, Fla.

Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, at Atlanta, Ga., June 6-7, 1916. Secretary, T. A. Cheatham.

Idaho State Pharmaceutical Association at Ketchum, Idaho, June 19, 20, 21, 1916. Secretary, D. S. Whitehead, Boise.

Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, at Springfield, June 6, 7, 8, 1916. Secretary, W. B. Day, 74 East 12th street, Chicago.

Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, at Indianapolis, Ind., June 20, 21, 22, 1916. Secretary, W. F. Werner, 2202 E. 10th street, Indianapolis.

Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, at Iowa City, June 20, 21, 22, 1916. Secretary, Al Falkenheimer, Algona, Iowa.

Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, at Kansas City, May 16, 17, 18, 1916. Secretary, D. Von Riesen, Marysville.

Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, at Olympia Springs, June 20, 21, 22, 1916. Secretary J. W. Gayle, Ann street and Broadway, Frankfort.

Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association, at Baton Rouge, May 16, 17, 1916. Cor. Secretary, M. Gastreix, New Orleans.

Maine Pharmaceutical Association, at Augusta, June 28, 29, 30, 1916. Secretary, M. L. Porter, Danforth, Me.

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. Date not set. Secretary, E. F. Kelly, Lombard and Green streets, Baltimore.

Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association. Date not set. Secretary, James F. Guerin, 236 Front street, Worcester, Mass.

Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, at Detroit, June 20, 21, 22, 1916. Secretary, D. D. Alton, Fremont, Mich.

Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association, at West Hotel, Minneapolis, February 8, 9, 10, 1916. Secretary, Prof. Edward L. Newcomb, U. of Minn.

Mississippi Pharmaceutical Association, at Meridian, Miss., June 13-14, 1916. Secretary, Miss Flora Scarborough, Laurel, Miss.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, at Excelsior Springs, June 13, 14, 15, 16, 1916. Secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion place, St. Louis.

Montana State Pharmaceutical Association, at Missoula, Mont. No date set. Secretary, J. A. Riedel, Boulder, Col.

Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association, at Hastings, Neb., June 13, 14, 15, 1916. Secretary, J. G. McBride, University place.

New Hampshire State Pharmaceutical Association. No date set. Secretary, Eugene Sullivan, Concord, N. H.

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, at Long Branch, N. J. No date set. Seeretary, F. C. Stutzlen, 10 Park avenue, Elizabeth.

New York State Pharmaceutical Association, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., the third week in June. Secretary, Edward S. Dawson, 125 S. Salina street, Syracuse.

North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, at Wrightsville, June 20, 21, 22, 1916. Secretary, J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill.

North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, at Fargo, probably first Tuesday in August. Secretary, W. S. Parker, Lisbon, N. D.

Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, at Cedar Point on Lake Erie, July 11, 12, 13, 14, 1916. Secretary, T. D. Wetterstroem, 3935 Spring Grove avenue, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association, at Sulphur, Okla., May 16, 17, 18, 1916. Secretary, A. W. Woodmancy, Oklahoma City.

Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, at Reading, Pa., June 21, 22, 23, 1916. Secretary, David J. Reese, 1645 Huntingdon street, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association. No date set. Secretary, E. O. Swindells, 910 Manton avenue, Providence.

South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, at Mitchell, S. D., August 8, 9, 10, 11, 1916. Secretary, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids, S. D.

Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association, at Chattanooga, on Signal Mountain, July 11, 12, 13, 1916. T. J. Shannon, 7 Main street, Sharon, Tenn.

Texas Pharmaceutical Association, at Fort Worth, May 16, 17, 18, 1916. Secretary, W. H. Cousins, 1804 Jackson street, Dallas.

Utah State Pharmaceutical Association, at Logan, probably June 27-28, 1916. Secretary, Charles Van Dyke, 253-56th street, Salt Lake City.

Vermont Pharmaceutical Association. No date set. Secretary, Percy F. Bearse, Brandon, Vt.

Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, at Mountain Lake, Giles County, third Tuesday in June. Secretary, E. L. Brandis, room 8, Capitol building, Richmond.

Washington State Pharmaceutical Association. No date set. Secretary, Professor A. W. Linton, Col. of Ph., U. of Washington, Seattle.

West Virginia State Pharmaceutical Association, at Webster Springs about the second week in June. Secretary, Prof. Chas. H. Rogers, Univ. of W. Va.

Wisconsin State Pharmaceutical Association, at Wausau, Wis., July 18, 19, 20, 21, 1916. Secretary, E. G. Raeuber, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOTEL SWINDLERS POSE AS SALESMEN FOR PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

Hotels in Pennsylvania and Virginia have been the victims of swindlers who on several occasions represented themselves as salesmen for Parke, Davis & Company. The most recent complaint comes from the proprietor of the New City Hotel, Williamsport, Pa., who writes that a young man registered at the hotel under the name of Harold Hillspold, traveling representative of Parke, Davis & Company. After incurring a hotel bill he departed without settling.

Parke, Davis & Company have had occasion to write the police of several cities in Virginia as follows:

"We have word that a man giving his name as G. Lachman and registering from Detroit is working your vicinity representing that he is a salesman of this company traveling out of New York, and upon the strength of such representations securing credit at hotels, borrowing money of druggists, etc. This man has no connection with this company He is described to us as being about twenty-four years old, five feet ten inches in height, weighing about one hundred and forty pounds, brown eyes and dark auburn hair brushed straight back, well dressed in a dark suit and a dark gray overcoat, carrying a tan sample case with square corners measuring about thirty inches long, twenty-four inches high and eight inches in width."

HOLLAND TO MAKE HEAVY CHEMICALS

Due to the great difficulty of importing chemicals at this time, the Netherlands has been forced to start a new industry. M. H. Roobol, of Dordrecht, is organizing chemical works principally for the manufacture of soda ash and by-products, which will soon be ready for operation, according to the report of the Consular Office at The Hague.

Wausau, Wis.—A new soap factory, remarkable in that it will get all its materials and packing boxes in this same city, has been incorporated by A. C. Schmidt and A. E. Solie, of Wausau, Wis., and J. B. Maier, of Medford, Wis. The plant will be established in Wausau. The establishment, while facilities for a capacity of 10,000 bars daily will be installed, will limit its output at the start to 5,000 bars a day.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Articles of incorporation of the Chapdelain Drug Cmpany, Salt Lake City, has been filed with the clerk of Salt Lake county. The company is capitalized at $10,000 in shares of $1 each. Jarry J. Chapdelain is president, treasurer and manager; W. L. Holt is vice-president and Ethel Chapdelain secretary. It is understood the company will open a retail drug store at Fourth South and Main streets, Salt Lake.

Laurelville, Ohio—George Triplett, formerly with the Harris Pharmacy, Malta, O., has opened up a drug store which he has purchased here. Shortly before coming here he married Miss Lura Lynn, of Malta.

OMAHA DRUG CONCERN GROWS

Sherman & McConnell, proprietors of the well-known chain of Omaha, Neb., drug stores, have leased two floors of the Lyric building, Nineteenth and Farnam streets, that city, in which they are installing new fixtures and where they expect to operate one of the finest drug stores in that territory. Sherman & McConnell express the belief that Omaha is to be one of the best business cities in the country.

New Incorporations

The Leesburg Christo Cola Bottling Works, Inc., Leesburg, Va., maximum capital, $10,000; minimum capital, $2,000; par value of stock, $100 per share. L. G. Caviness is president and H. J. Latta is secretary of the new corporation.

The charter of the Davis Drug Company, of Concord, N. C., has been amended, changing the name of the corporation to the Pearl Drug Company.

Nyox Anaesthesia Company, Chiicago, $2,500; Edward H. Fhrhorn, E. J. Zimmer, Arthur Josetti.

Atlantic Dyestuffs Corporation, New York, capital, $105,000; dyestuffs, explosives, coal-tar, etc.; R. J. Pullar, 2353 Foster avenue, Brooklyn, J. H. Walsh, 527 Walnut street, Roselle, N. J., and J. O. Mutch, East Roselle Park, N. J.

Schaeffer's Pharmacy of Houston, (Tex.), capital, $15,000; W. A. Schaeffer, A. C. Bering, H. Menn.

Yadkin Drug Co., Salisbury, N. C., capital stock, $25,000; subscribed stock, $3,000; J. P. Sanders, P. A. Hayes, Mrs. P. A. Hayes, all of Greensboro.

Southside Drug Company, Wilmington, capital stock, $10,000, subscribed stock, $3,000; Jesse G. Harper, M. T. Y. McKenna, George Zimmerman.

Eatonic Remedy Company, capital, $1,000,000, manufacture eatonic digestive remedy.

Maxim Soap Co., New York, capital, $10,000; manufacture soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, etc.; Frank Merkel, Agnes Nugent, Nelson Cavna.

Atlas Chemical Co., Wilmington, Del., capital, $250,000; manufacture and deal in aniline and aniline dyes, vegetable and mineral dyes, etc.

The H. G. Chemical Products Company, Cleveland, capital, $25,000; D. A. Huebsch.

General Laboratory Works of New Jersey, Jersey City, capital, $5,000; manufacture chemicals, dyes, colorings, etc.; Atwood C. Wolff, Eric Jentz, Frank J. V. Ginnino.

Rounds & Allen, Inc., Norwich, N. Y., drugs, medicines, merchandise, liquors, $5,000; B. D. and R. C. Allen, F. G. Rounds, 19 Conkey avenue, Norwich.

Federal Drug Corporation, Inc., medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, dyestuffs, glassware, $9,000; S. R. and J. Schylen, S. Stern, 155 Havemeyer street, Brooklyn.

Authorizations: S. B. Penick & Co., Marion, N. C., chemists, druggists, $50,000. Representative, Page Tredway, 45 Barclay street, Manhattan.

Vanderbilt Chemical Manufacturing Corporation, Manhattan, manufacturing chemicals, medicinal, pharmaceutical and other preparations; $250,000; W. S. Haskell, G. M. Fayles, V. M. Forrest, 233 Broadway, New York.

Dorn's general drug store business, $8,000; Edward M. Gross, F. and M. J. Kane, Manhattan.

Mark T. Storen Drug Company, Rockford, Ill., $5,000; Mark T. Storen, T. J. Storen and Thomas E. Gill.

Cash Drug Store of Humble, Tex., $5,000; J. C. Falvey, A. M. Thomas and L. Wilkinson.

Alpine Effervescing Company, Inc., New York, capital, $5,000; effervescing magnesia, syrups, cordials, soft drinks; G. J. Gindici, L. Volpi, J. Grasso, 180 Prince street.

Sterling Color Company, Inc., New York, capital, $10.000; commission selling agents, colors, paints, chemicals, oils, dyestuffs, merchandise; W. M. Ronan, A. L. Benkert, W. C. King, Bound Brook, N. J.

National Drugs Supply Company, Inc., New York, capital, $5,000; drugs, chemicals, sundries, specialties; J. H. Schwarz, J. Frank, C. Londoner, 258 Broadway.

R. J. Watters Company, Buffalo, capital, $5,000; manufacture dyestuffs, chemicals, dynamite; R. J. Watters, G. E. Degolia, J. F. Beckert.

Holland Aniline Company, Chicago, capital, $10,000; dyes and coloring matter; Franz Franken, Arthur W. Dixon, Louis Weisberg.

Minerva Drug Company, Inc., Brooklyn, capital, $5,000; E. J. Rose, J. and M. Travers.

The Henry Rebscher Company, Inc., Rochester, capital, $100,000; manufacture perfumes, flavoring extracts, laundry supplies, jewelry, etc.; H. Rebscher, C. F. Rebscher, W. B. Doreman.

Confections Coating Company, Inc., New York, capital, $150,000;; manufacture devices and machinery to coat candy, etc.; E. B. Whalen, 17 Battery Place, C. H. Otis, C. W. Millard, 25 Broad street, New York.

Macgruder-Wood Chocolate Company, Inc., Liverpool, capital, $50,000; confectionery business and other wares and goods; J. R. Goettel, 525 Oak street, L. W. Wood, 151 Cooldige avenue; W. A. Yale, 102 Temple street, New York City.

Business Changes and Trade Notes

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The National Union Drug Association increased the capital stock from $3,000 to $10,000. The organization is the buying club of Grand Rapids druggists, of which the following are members: W. H. Quigley, Clarence VanderPool, J. DeKruif, T. N. Eckberg, Hill Drug Company, D. A. Hoxey & Son, Glen Stains, Seventh Street Pharmacy, Karl H. Wheeler, De LaMarter Drug Company, Dale Morgan, F. W. Shireling, Ben Sahutte, A. C. Fanckboner, W. Wolf, A. J. Gibson, Harmon Drug Company, Lyon Street Pharmacy, C. H. Jongejan.. Officers are John Steketee, president; Peter Vellema, secretary; Henry Reichel, general manager, with headquarters at the Reichel store, Bridge street and Lexington avenue.

Elmira, N. Y.—William C. Howe, formerly of Elmira and until recently employed in the Riker & Hegeman store at Sixty-fifth street and Columbus avenue, New York, has returned to Elmira as a proprietor, having purchased the drug store of A. G. Hample, corner of Church and Hoffman streets. The former manager, Benjamin Hample, has accepted a position as traveling salesman, and Frank McCabe, an employe, goes to the Pennsylvania avenue store owned by A. G. Hample.

Chicago, Ill.—F. J. Schmidt, who six years ago retired from the drug business and bought a home at Palm Beach, Florida, has come back to Chicago and is now opening a new store at 7904 Stony Island avenue. Mr. Schmidt and his family left Palm Beach last fall. Before his retirement six years ago he had his places of business at Cottage Grove avenue and Seventy-first street and Kimbark avenue and Sixty-third street.

Olympia, Wash.—George D. Prigmore and Carlton Sears have purchased the B. L. Hill Drug Company store, making the third in their chain of stores. Mr. Prigmore will be in charge of the Olympia store, Mr. Sears of the Centralia store and Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn of the Chehalis store and have an interest in the company.

Macon, Ga.—S. E. Bayne has sold his interests in the chain of drug stores in which he was connected with Mallary Taylor and has purchased the Max Morris drug store at Cherry and Cotton avenue. Mr. Morris is to open a new store on Third street. Mr. Taylor will continue to operate his chain of six stores.

Duluth, Minn.—The newly incorporated Wirth's Drug Company will conduct a wholesale and retail drug business, and has a paid in capital of $10,000 with liabilities placed at $25,000. Max Wirth is president, Adolph G. Wirth, vice-president and secretary and George D. Wirth, treasurer.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Mann-Tankersley Drug Company have awarded the contract for their new building on Main between Sixth and Seventh streets. The building will be a two-story brick for the housing of their wholesale business, which is to be separated from the retail part of the business.

Galion, Ohio—A. H. Laughbaum, formerly clerk of the court, has purchased the Red Cross drug store from Barr & Phallen. The store will be under the management of his son, Guerney Laughbaum, who until recently was with the Day Drug Company, Akron, Ohio.

Chambersburg, Pa.—The new Rodenhaver store, Lincoln Way and Second street, is under the management of Ralph H. Gilbert. Miss Helen Rodenhaver is in charge of the candy and toilet articles departments and John Ashway of the soda fountain.

Chicago, Ill.—Frank R. Braune has acquired the Quateman Cut Rate Pharmacy at 3361 Ogden avenue, but under his management the "cut rate" feature will not be continued.

Freeport, Ill.—Stevens & Schwarze Drug Company have moved from 67 Stephenson street to 95 Stephenson street.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid	lb.	2.40	— 2.90
Acetone	lb.	.45	— .47
Acetone, pure, med.	lb.		—
Acetphenetidin	lb.	24.50	—25.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.		— 1.65
Agar Agar	lb.	.43	— .57
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.61	— .62
188 proof	gal.	.60	— .62
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.66	— .67
97 p. c.	gal.	.71	— .72
Purified	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.27½	— .30
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .29
Meal	lb.	.27½	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.87	— .92
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic,	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Ambergris, black	oz.	12.00	—15.00
Grey	oz.	22.50	—27.50
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .90
Benzoate	lb.	5.25	— 5.75
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Bromide	lb.	4.50	— 4.51
Carb, Dom.	lb.	.08	— .08½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.26	— .30
Fluoride	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.		— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.19
Molybdate	lb.		— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .12
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.50	— 4.55
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .20
Needle	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.46	— .47
Crimson	lb.	.70	— .75
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	60.00	—65.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .14
Argols	lb.	.17	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.45	— .50
St. Vincent, bbls	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
Arsenic, red	lb.	.60	— .65
White	lb.	.06	— .06½
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	50.00	—55.00
Sulphate	oz.	45.	— 50.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.25	— .26
Barium Carb., prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.		— .20
Chlorate	lb.		—
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Peroxide	lb.		— .22
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
St. Thomas	gal.	3.00	— 3.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb.		—
Benzine	gal.	.28	— .35
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.85	— .90
90 per cent	gal.	.80	— .85
Benzonaphthol	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 2.95
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.		— 3.90
65%	lb.		— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.		— 5.25
Tannate	lb.		— 3.50
Valerate	lb.		— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.		— 3.18
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.07	— .08
Bordeaux Mixture-paste	lb.	.03¼	— .05½
Powdered, bbls..	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Bromine, bulk			—
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.03¼	— .05
Imported	lb.	.12	— .14
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		— 4.25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	6.50	— 6.52
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— .95
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.		— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.		— 2.50
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bulk,	lb.	.44	— .45
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.45	— .46
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.46½	— .47
24's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.47	— .47½
32's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.47	— .47½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.44½	— .45
Japan, refined	lb.	.42	— .43
Monobromated	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Russian	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.	5.45	— 5.50
Caramel	lb.	.45	— .50
Carbon Dioxide	lb.		—
Bisulphite	lb.	.06½	— .13
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.10	— .11½
Castoreum	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .65
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04½
Charcoal, Animal	lb.	.25	— .30
Willow, pow'd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, powd.	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.36	— 1.45
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.70	— .72
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Cinchonidine Alk.,	oz.	Nominal	
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	
Cinchonine Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	
Cinnabar	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.20
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.40	— .45
Oleate	oz.	.80	— .90
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk,	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.41½	— .42½
Boxes	lb.	.42	— .44
Fingers	lb.	.42	— .43
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .38
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .43
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.21	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Pulp	lb.	.61	— .65
Spanish Apples	lb.	.50	— .55
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	7.40	— 7.70
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.41	— .42
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.41	— .42
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Creosote carbonate	lb.	.31	— .34
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.32	— .34
Jeweler's large	lb.	.68	— .72
Small	lb.	.50	— .55
French	lb.	.18	— .19
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragons Blood	lb.	.25	— .60
Reeds	lb.	.85	— .90
Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial	ea.		— 3.75
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish	lb.	.85	— .90
Ether Acetic	lb.	.45	— .50
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .27
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	— .74
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10½	— .12
Fuller's Earth, pow'd	100 lb.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	.60	— .65
Gold	lb.	.75	— .80
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.46	—2.53
Glycerin, C.P., bulk	lb.	.54	— .55
Drums and bbls. added.			
C.P., in cans	lb.	.55	— .56
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.55	— .56
Saponification, loose	lb.	.41	— .42
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.37	— .38
Glycyrrhizin Ammoniated	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Goa Powder	lb.		— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.97	— 1.00
Guaiac Wood, rasped	lb.	.02	— .03
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.		—
Guaiacol Carbonate	oz.		—
Salicylate	oz.	1.60	— 1.85
Guarana	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.20	— 2.30
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.75	— .80
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.23	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.14	— .16
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	7.25	—21.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	6.00	.. 6.07
Ichthyol	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodoform	lb.	4.55	— 4.60
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .77
Russian	lb.	7.45	— 7.95
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.16	— .17
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Anhydrous	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, mass	lb.	.16	— .17
Stick, domestic	lb.	.35	— .36
Foreign	lb.	.34	— .42
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.		—
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Regular	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lycopodium	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.16	— .17
Glycerophosphate	lb.		— 4.00
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Salicylate	lb.	Nominaal	
Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.		—
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.		— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.		— .45
Manna, large flake	lb.		—
Small flake	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.38	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Recryst.	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.		250.00	—260.00
Bisulphate	lb.		— 3.04
Blue mass	lb.		— 1.70
Powdered	lb.		— 1.72
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.		— 1.73
50 p.c.	lb.		— 2.03
Calomel, American	lb.		— 3.43
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.		— 3.08
Powdered	lb.		— 3.03
Red Precipitate	lb.	3.68	— 3.78
White Precipitate	lb.	3.78	— 3.83
Methylene Blue	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Metol	lb.		—
Milk Powder	lb.	.12	— .14
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.32	— .35

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Morphine, sulphate, bulk	**oz.**	**5.35**	**— 5.50**
1-oz. vials	**oz.**	**5.55**	**— 5.60**
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	**lb.**	**6.70**	**— 7.30**
Moss, Iceland	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .07½**
Irish	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .10**
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	8.50	— 9.10
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.14½—	.15
Balls	lb.	.15	— .16
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Opium, cases	**lb.**	**11.50**	**—11.60**
Jobbing lots	**lb.**	**11.55**	**—11.65**
Powdered, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**13.00**	**—13.10**
Granular	**lb.**	**13.00**	**—13.10**
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.		— 1.50
Pancreatin	lb.	4.00	— 5.50
Papain	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	**lb.**	**.03½—**	**.04**
Cream	**lb.**	**.05¼—**	**.05½**
Lily white	**lb.**	**.07½—**	**.08**
Snow white	**lb.**	**.11½—**	**.11¾**
Phenolphthalein	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Phosphorus	**lb.**	**.34**	**— .95**
Paste	**lb.**	**.06**	**— .07**
Pilocarpine	oz.	4.00	— 5.00
Piperidine	oz.	.80	— .85
Piperin	oz.	.50	— .55
Podophylin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.30	— 2.50
Poppy heads	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Bicarb	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide	lb.		— 5.50
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.72
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.37	— .38
Glycerophosphate	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Iodide, bulk	lb.	4.30	— 4.35
Lactophosphate	oz.		— .25
Permanganate	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd.	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.		— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.08	— .09
Rasped	lb.	.07	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .10
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	**oz.**		**— .75**
50-oz. tins	**oz.**		**— .75¼**
25-oz. tins	**oz.**		**— .76**
5-oz. tins	**oz**		**— .77**
1-oz. tins	**oz.**		**— .80**
Amsterdam	**oz.**	**.50**	**— 2.25**
German	**oz.**	**.50**	**— 2.25**
Java	**oz.**	**.50**	**— 2.25**
Resorcin	lb.	5.95	— 7.90
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.32½—	.33
Rose Water, triple dist., demij.	lb.	.59	— .60
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.04
Saccharin	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Safrol	lb.	.31	— .32
Salicin, bulk	lb.	5.50	— 6.45
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Sandalwood	lb.	.10	— .15
Ground	lb.	.12	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	39.50	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	40.50	—43.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.		— .25
Silver Chloride	oz.	.55	— .60
Nitrate	oz.	.35½—	.37
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.38	— .40
Oxide	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Marseilles, white	lb.	.10½—	.11
Green, pure	lb.	.10½—	.11
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10½—	.13
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09
Sodium, Acetate	**lb.**	**.10¾—**	**.11**
Cacodylate	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Citrate	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoate, granulated	**lb.**	**3.75**	**— 4.00**
Powdered	**lb.**	**3.60**	**— 3.75**
Bicarb, English	**lb.**	**.03½—**	**.04**
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.01¾—	.02
Bromide	lb.		— 3.50
Glycerophosphate, 75%	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Hypophosphite	lb.	.82	— .83
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Nitrate, technical	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .20**
U. S. P.	lb.	.23	— .25
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U. S. P.	**lb.**	**.04½—**	**.05**
Salicylate	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Sulphate, U.S.P.	**100 lbs.**	**2.25**	**— 2.35**
Tungstate	lb.		— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.		— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.21	— 2.34
Potato	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.06	— .06¾
Rice	lb.	.07½—	.08
Wheat	lb.	.05	— .06
Storax, liquid	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.		— 1.25
Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 3.52
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Nitrate	lb.	.22	— .22½
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	.96	— .97
Powder	lb.	.83	— .84
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .91
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.13½—	.14
Sulphonal	**oz.**	**.50**	**— 1.10**
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Com'l	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.75
Flour	**100 lbs.**	**2.10**	**— 2.45**
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.60
Technical	**lb.**	**.47**	**— .47½**
Roll	100 lbs.	2.05	— 2.40
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds	lb.	.03½—	.04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.		— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.58	— .59
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .50
Terpineol	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Thymol, crystals	lb.	11.90	—14.00
Iodide	lb.	9.77	—11.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.32	— .33
Bichloride	lb.	.15½—	.16
Oxide	lb.	.54½—	.55
Toluol, pure	**gal.**	**4.00**	**— 4.50**
Commercial	**gal.**	**4.00**	**— 4.50**
Turmeric	lb.		—
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	.98	— 1.20
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.57	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.19½—	.24
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14½
Iodide	lb.		— 5.50
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.20	— .25
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.		— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06	— .07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg	lb.	.09	— .10
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.50	— .51
Benzoic, from gum	lb.		—
Synthetic	**lb.**		**—**
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.10½—	.14
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Butyric, Tech. abs.	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
60%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Camphoric	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
bottles	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Cinnamic	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Citric, crystals	lb.	.64	— .65
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal.	.75	— 1.18
Chromic, 85%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150	oz.	.25	— .35
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.		— 2.50
Dilute	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
U..S.P., 10%	lb.	.45	— .50
Lactic, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**.95**	**— 1.00**
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Muriatic, C.P.		**.06**	**— .07**
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06¾—	.07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.18	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.62	— .63
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.		—
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.05	— 2.25
Crystal, bottles	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic	**lb.**	**3.95**	**— 4.00**
Stearic	lb.	.13	— .15
Sulphuric, C. P.	**lb.**	**.06**	**— .08**
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.01	— 1.06
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .59
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.35	— 4.60
Valeric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.		—
Artificial	**lb.**	**5.45**	**— 5.90**
Sweet, true	**lb.**	**.85**	**— .90**
Peach kernel	lb.	.39	— .41
Amber, crude	lb.		—
Rectified	lb.	1.60	—1.70
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	3.30	— 3.45
Bois de Rose	**lb.**	**4.20**	**— 4.40**
Synthetic	**lb.**	**2.85**	**— 3.00**
Cade	lb.	.40	— .50
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.80	— .85
Camphor, light color, heavy gravity	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .13**
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .17
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Caraway	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech	**lb.**	**1.20**	**— 1.25**
Lead Free	**lb.**	**1.25**	**— 1.30**
U. S. P.	**lb.**	**1.55**	**— 1.60**
U. S. P.	lb.	1.55	— 1.58
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.49	— .51
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	15.25	—15.75
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.47	— .49
Java	lb.	.90	— .95
Cloves, sans	**lb.**	**1.40**	**— 1.45**
Bottles	**lb.**	**1.42**	**— 1.45**
Copaiba	lb.	.98	— 1.00
Coriander	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Croton	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Cumin	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Erigeron	lb.	.89	— 1.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.60	— .62
Californian	lb.	.55	— .57
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.70	— 4.00
Geranium, Algerian	**lb.**	**3.45**	**— 3.70**
Bourbon	lb.	3.10	— 3.40
Turkish	**lb.**	**3.05**	**— 3.15**
Gingergrass	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Ginger	lb.	5.00	— 5.40
Hemlock	lb.	.54	— .57
Juniper Berries, rect	lb.	5.50	— 6.70
Twice rect.	lb.	5.55	— 6.75
Wood	lb.	.73	— 1.15
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.90	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.60	— .70
Lemon	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .82
Limes, expressed	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Distilled	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Linaloe	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Mace, expressed	lb.	.75	— .80
Distilled	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Malefern	lb.		—
Mustard, natural	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	34.50	—49.00
Petale	lb.	44.50	—50.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.95	— .98
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Sweet	lb.	1.82	— 2.15

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .25
Patchouli	lb.	9.95	—10.00
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.90	— 2.05
Bottles	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	2.65	— 2.90
French	lb.	5.95	— 6.40
Pimento	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.75	— .80
Rhodium	lb.		— 2.25
Rose, Natural	oz.	8.45	—13.90
Artificial	oz.	2.45	— 2.90
Rosemary	lb.	.70	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.30	— .32
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
West Indian	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.64	— .74
Artificial	lb.	.24	— .26
Savin	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Spruce	lb.	.45	— .55
Tansy	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Thyme, red, French	**lb.**	**1.25**	**— 1.35**
White, French	**lb.**	**1.45**	**— 1.60**
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Synthetic	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Birch, Sweet	lb.	3.10	— 3.45
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.20	— 2.45
Ylang Ylang	lb.	24.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.64	— .70
South American	lb.	.60	— .65
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .85
Peru	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Tolu	lb.	.39	— .40

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.24½	— .26
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.15	— .20
Blackberry, of Root	lb.		— .05
Bayberry	lb.	.06	— .06½
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.17	— .19
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.81	— .82
Calisaya	lb.	.17½	— .26
Canella	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07	— .10
Cascarilla quills	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .25½**
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.		— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.29	— .30
Broken	lb.	.25	— .26
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.29	— .30
Broken	lb.	.26	— .26½
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.24½	— .25
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Maracaibo, yellow, pow'd.	lb.	.14	— .17
Condurango	lb.	.29	— .34
Coto	lb.	.18	— .20
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .06**
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .06½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .15
Hemlock	lb.	.06	— .08
Lemon Peel	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .06**
Mezereon	lb.	.34	— .40
Oak, red	lb.	.07½	— .09
White	lb.	.03	— .04
Orange Peel, bitter	**lb.**	**.03**	**— .04**
Sweet	lb.	.05	— .07
Trieste	lb.	.09½	— .10
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	**lb.**	**.24**	**— .26**
of Fruit	lb.	.29½	— .30
Quebracho	lb.	.49½	— .50
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.10	— .14
Select	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Simaruba	lb.	.14	— .14½
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .09
Cut	lb.	.15½	— .16
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .41**
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.29	— .30
of Tree	lb.	.11	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	**lb.**	**.03½**	**— .04½**
White Poplar	**lb.**	**.03½**	**— .04½**
Wild Cherry	**lb.**	**.04½**	**— .07**
Witch Hazel	**lb.**	**.03**	**— .04**

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.20	— .24
St. Ignatius	**lb.**	**.17**	**— .19**
St. John's Bread	lb.	.03½	— .04
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Para	lb.	.64	— .68
Surinam,	lb.	.75	— .80
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.55	— 4.70
Cuts	lb.	3.00	— 3.90
South American	**lb.**	**3.25**	**— 3.45**
Tahiti, white label	**lb.**		—
Green label	lb.	1.40	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	**lb.**	**.42**	**— .45**
XX	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .49
Fish	lb.	.04	— .05
Horse Nettle, dry	lb.		— .12½
Juniper	lb.	.04	— .05
Laurel	lb.	.04½	— .05
Poke	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly, Ash	lb.	.12	— .14
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07½	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.74	— .75
Sumac	lb.		— .04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Borage	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.05**
Calendula	lb.	.70	— .75
Chamomile, German	**lb.**		—
Belgian	**lb.**		—
Hungarian	lb.	.69	— .70
Roman	lb.	.33	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.53	— .60
Clover Tops	lb.	.13½	— .15
Dogwood	lb.		— .11
Elder	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .17**
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.25½	— .27
Powd. Flowers	**lb.**	**.39**	**— .45**
Kousso	**lb.**		—
Lavender, ordinary	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .22**
Select	lb.	.26	— .28
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.38	— .39
Malva	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Mullein	**lb.**		—
Orange	**lb.**	**.95**	**— 1.00**
Ox-Eye Daisy	lb.		— .05½
Patchouli	lb.	.35	— .40
Poppy, red	**lb.**	**.45**	**— .50**
Saffron, American	lb.	1.32	— 1.38
Valencia	lb.	10.95	—11.20
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	.08½	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Balmony	lb.	.06½	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Belladonna	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.07	— .09
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .15
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Catnip	lb.	.08	— .12
Buchu, short	lb.	1.28	— 1.32
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.33
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Coca, Huanuco	**lb.**		—
Truxillo	lb.	.35½	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.59	— .60
Conium	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .21**
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.08	— .10
Dandelion	lb.	.20	— .22
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis	lb.	.87	— .90
Eucalyptus	lb.	.05	— .06
Euphorbia pilulifera	**lb.**	**.39**	**— .4[illegible]**
Grindelia Robusta	**lb.**	**.07¾**	**— .09**
Henbane, German	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	.80	— .85
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Henna	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .13**
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .25
Jaborandi	**lb.**	**.17**	**— .19**
Laurel	**lb.**	**.05¾**	**— .06**
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	**lb.**	**.19**	**— .20**
Lobelia	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .09**
Matico	lb.	.34	— .35
Marjoram, German	lb.	.35	— .40
French	lb.	.14½	— .15
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15	— .16
German	lb.	.35	— .39
Pichi	lb.	.08½	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.07½	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.11	— .13
Pulsatilla	**lb.**	**3.95**	**— 5.00**
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.06	— .08
Rose, red	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Rosemary	**lb.**	**.05½**	**— .06**
Rue	lb.	.40	— .45
Sage, stemless, Austrian	**lb.**	**.50**	**— .52**
Rubbed	lb.	.50	— .51
Grinding	lb.	.42	— .43
Greek	lb.	.10½	— .11
Spanish	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .10½**
Savory	lb.	.20	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	**lb.**	**.45**	**— .50**
Half leaf	lb.	.54	— .58
Siftings	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .21
Tinnevelly	lb.	.19	— .29
Pods	lb.	.14	— .18
Squaw vine	**lb.**	**.07½**	**— .10**
Skullcap	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .16**
Spearmint, American	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .19**
Stramonium	lb.	.24	— .25
Tansy	**lb.**	**.07½**	**— .09½**
Thyme	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .07½**
Water Pepper	lb.	.08	— .10
Witch Hazel	**lb.**	**.04**	**— .05**
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .10
Wormwood	**lb.**	**.05½**	**— .06**
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite	lb.		—
Aconite, English	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
German	lb.	.19½	— .21½
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
Alkanet	**lb.**	**.75**	**— .78**
Althea, cut	**lb.**	**.55**	**— .58**
Whole	**lb.**	**.50**	**— .52**
Angelica, American	lb.	.14½	— .15
German	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .19**
Arnica	lb.		—
Arrowroot, Am.	**lb.**	**.06**	**— .07**
Bermuda	lb.	.48	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Bamboo Brier	lb.		— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.		— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	2.00	— 2.02
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.12
Berberis, aq.	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .11**
Beth	lb.		— .19
Bitter	lb.		— .18
Blood	**lb.**	**.09**	**— .10**
Blueflag	**lb.**	**.10½**	**— .12**
Bryonia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Burdock	lb.	.30	— .32
American	lb.	.32	— .33
Calamus, bleached	**lb.**	**1.90**	**— 2.00**
Unbleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Cohosh, black	**lb.**	**.04**	**— .04¼**
Blue	lb.	.04¼	— .04¼
Colchicum	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Colombo	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.14	— .18
Culver's	**lb.**	**.08½**	**— .10**
Dandelion, German	**lb.**	**.29½**	**— .32**
American	lb.	.26	— .27
Doggrass	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Echinacea	**lb.**	**.16½**	**— .17½**
Elecampane	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .16**
Galangal	**lb.**	**.09**	**— .10**
Gelsemium	**lb.**	**.04**	**— .05**
Gentian	lb.	.29	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Geranium	**lb.**	**.04**	**— .05**
Ginger, African	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.19½	— .20
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .22
Ginseng, wild, Southern	**lb.**	**7.00**	**— 7.25**
Northwestern	**lb.**	**7.25**	**— 7.50**
Eastern	**lb.**	**7.00**	**— 7.25**
Cultivated	**lb.**	**5.00**	**— 5.50**
Golden Seal	**lb.**	**4.50**	**— 5.00**
Powdered	**lb.**	**4.70**	**— 4.80**
Cranesbill	lb.	.04	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .12
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.35	— .50
Hellebore, white	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Black	**lb.**	**.10½**	**— .11½**
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Rio	lb.		—
Jalap, whole	**lb.**	**.08½**	**— .09**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.13½**	**— .15**
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.25	— .30

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	—	.50
Selected	lb.	.24 —	.25
Powdered	lb.	.25 —	.30
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.35 —	.40
Manaca	lb.	.40 —	.50
Mandrake	lb.	.08 —	.09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.00 —	2.05
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14½—	.16
Verona	lb.	.11 —	.12
Fingers	lb.	1.70 —	1.75
Pareira Brava	lb.	.15½—	.16
Pellitory	lb.	.29½—	.32
Pink, true	lb.	.40 —	.47
Pleurisy	lb.	.12 —	.13
Poke	lb.	.05 —	.06
Rhatany	lb.	.80 —	.81
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80 —	.82
High, dried	lb.	.21 —	.22
Chips	lb.	.20 —	.21
Powdered	lb.	.24 —	.26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.39 —	.42
Mexican	lb.	.11 —	.11½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.45 —	.50
Southern	lb.	.59 —	.60
Serpentaria	lb.	.35 —	.37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10 —	.11½
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.18 —	.19
Stripped	lb.	.28 —	.31
Spikenard	lb.	.10½—	.11
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08 —	.10
Squill	lb.	.10 —	.12
Stillingia	lb.	.05 —	.06
Stone	lb.	.04 —	.06
Turkey Corn	lb.	—	
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.39 —	.41
True (Aletris)	lb.	.21 —	.23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	
English	lb.	.69 —	.71
German	lb.	—	
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.08 —	.10
Vervain	lb.	.15 —	.16½
Yellow Dock	lb.	.06½—	.07½
Domestic	lb.	—	
Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	.08

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	.14 —	.15
Anise, Levant	lb.	.12 —	.12½
Star	lb.	.25 —	.25½
Annato	lb.	.10 —	.12
Spanish	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06 —	.06¼
Dutch	lb.	.06 —	.06½
Smyrna	lb.	—	
South American	lb.	.05¼—	.05½
Caraway	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.85 —	1.30
Ceylon, green	lb.	.55 —	.55½
Decorticated	lb.	.76 —	.79
Celery	lb.	.35 —	.36
Colchicum	lb.	1.02 —	1.05
Conium	lb.	.09½—	.14½
Coriander, natural	lb.	.05¾—	.06
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.06½—	.07
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	
Levant	lb.	—	
Mogador	lb.	—	
Morocco	lb.	.24 —	.24½
Dill	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	1.00 —	1.05
Italian	lb.	.15 —	.15¾
Roumanian, small	lb.	.17½—	.18
French	lb.	.16 —	.17
Flax, whole	bbl.	8.40 —	8.50
Ground	lb.	.04¾—	.05½
Foenugreek	lb.	.03¾—	.04
Domestic	lb.	.03½—	.03¾
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06½—	.07
Russian	lb.	.04½—	.04¾
Henbane	lb.	.30 —	.35
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08 —	.10
Larkspur	lb.	.24 —	.25
Lobelia	lb.	.21 —	.24
Millet, natural	lb.	.03½—	.03¾
Hulled	lb.	.06½—	.06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.15½—	.16
California, brown	lb.	.14½—	.15½
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14¾—	.15
Dutch	lb.	.18¼—	.18½
English, yellow	lb.	.18¾—	.18¾
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Bombay	lb.	.11 —	.12½
Parsley	lb.	.20½—	.22
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.32 —	.33
Turkish	lb.	.29 —	.31
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½—	.11½
Quince, select	lb.	.80 —	.81
Rape	lb.	.06 —	.06½
Japanese	lb.	.06½—	.07
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20 —	.21
Stavesacre	lb.	—	
Stramonium	lb.	.09½—	.12
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	
Kombe	lb.	—	
Sunflower, large	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Small	lb.	.05½—	.05¾
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	
Madras	lb.	—	
Worm, American	lb.	.09 —	.09½
Levant	lb.	1.00 —	1.05

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00 —	1.05
Cape	lb.	.08 —	.09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.13½—	.14
Socotrine	lb.	.28 —	.30
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.29 —	.34
Seconds	lb.	.27 —	.29
Sorts, white	lb.	.30 —	.31
Powdered	lb.	.30 —	.32
Granulated	lb.	.27 —	.28
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.29½—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.50 —	.55
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.80 —	.83
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85 —	.90
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50 —	1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.31 —	.36
Catechu	lb.	—	
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.64 —	.70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20 —	.21
Powdered	lb.	.25 —	.30
Galbanum	lb.	.64 —	.70
Gamboge	lb.	.90 —	.94
Guaiac	lb.	.25 —	.26
Hemlock	lb.	.85 —	.95
Kino	lb.	.39 —	.44
Mastic	lb.	.44 —	.45
Myrrh, select	lb.	.20 —	.21
Sorts	lb.	.16 —	.18
Siftings	lb.	.16 —	.18
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.10 —	.11
Sorts	lb.	.08 —	.10
Tears	lb.	.12 —	.17
Sandarac	lb.	.21 —	.25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.19 —	.22
Sorts	lb.	.17 —	.19
Spruce	lb.	.65 —	.75
Thus	lb.	8.00 —	8.25
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.70 —	2.75
Seconds	lb.	2.15 —	2.20
Thirds	lb.	1.35 —	1.50
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.22½—	.24½
Bees, white	lb.	.46 —	.50
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32 —	.33
Refined	lb.	.36 —	.38
Candelilla	lb.	.25 —	.26
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.44 —	.46
No. 1	lb.	.39 —	.42
No. 2	lb.	.30 —	.36
No. 3	lb.	.25 —	.26
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.10 —	.12
White	lb.	.14 —	.16
Japan	lb.	.15 —	.16
Montan, crude	lb.	—	
Bleached	lb.	—	
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.28 —	.39
Green	lb.	—	
Refined, white	lb.	—	
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.05 —	.08
Foreign	lb.	—	

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	—	
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	4.12 —	4.50
Alum, ammonia, ground	100 lbs.	4.50 —	4.55
Lump	100 lbs.	4.25 —	4.45
Powdered	100 lbs.	5.70 —	10.00
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	5.10 —	5.35
Lump	100 lbs.	5.00 —	5.25
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	7.50
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	6.37
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.00 —	4.00
High grade	100 lbs.	4.00 —	4.50
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25 —	.26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.04¾—	.05
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼—	.03¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¾—	.03
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.02¼—	.02½
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.06½—	.07
Granulated, white	lb.	.08½—	.09½
Lump	lb.	.10 —	.11
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	3.75
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	3.75
Barium, chloride	100 lbs.	5.00 —	6.50
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	19.00 —	28.00
Bleaching Powder, over 35p.c.	lb.	.10 —	.11
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	3.50 —	4.00
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50 —	3.75
Carbonate	lb.	.04 —	.05
Chloride, solid	ton	—	11.75
Granulated	ton	—	14.75
Sulphate	100 lbs.	17.00 —	20.00
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16 —	.17
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	.75 —	1.00
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.40 —	.45
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40 —	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40 —	.42
Sulphate	100 lbs.	20.00 —	21.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45 —	3.70
Refined	gal.	5.25 —	5.75
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.03 —	.03½
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06 —	.06½
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06½—	.07
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.11¾—	.12
White cryst.	lb.	.13½—	.14
Broken Cakes	lb.	.12⅞—	.13½
Granulated	lb.	.13⅜—	.14
Powdered	lb.	.13⅞—	.14½
Arsenate	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Nitrate	lb.	.16½—	.17
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdlb.		—	.07½
Red, American	lb.	—	.07½
Foreign	lb.	.09 —	.09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry	lb.	—	.07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	.08
English	lb.	.11½—	.12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	.06½
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½—	.03
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾—	.03½
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03 —	.03½
Nitric acid,			
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.06¼—	.07
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06¾—	.07½
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.07 —	.07½
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08½—	.09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb.	lb.	.06 —	.06½
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06½—	.07
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.06¾—	.07½
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08 —	.09
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.35 —	2.00
True Dental	bbl.	—	2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.71 —	.73
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.90 —	.95
Caustic	lb.	.75 —	.80
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.75 —	.76
Powdered	lb.	.65 —	.66
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	per ton	4.75 —	5.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	5.25 —	6.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70 —	1.80
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	
Refined	lb.	.35 —	.37
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car lots	100 lbs.	3.90 —	4.00
in bbls.	100 lbs.	—	
Bichromate	lb.	.59 —	.60
Bisulphate	lb.	.74 —	1.30
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	1.25 —	1.30
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums	100 lbs.	6.35 —	6.40
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		6.35 —	6.40
Nitrate	lb.	.17 —	.19
Chlorate	lb.	.34 —	.35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	—	.40
Hyposulphate, bbls	100 lbs.	2.70 —	2.90
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.85 —	3.00
Prussiate	lb.	1.26 —	1.29
Silicate	lb.	.02 —	.02½
Cryst.	lb.	—	
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.75 —	.92
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.02 —	.02½
60 p.c.	lb.	.04½—	.05½
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	—	
60 deg.	per 100 lbs.	2.00 —	2.50
Sulphuric acid		—	
60 deg.	lb.	.02 —	.02¼
66 deg., carboys	per 100 lbs.	2.50 —	3.00
Battery Acid, car's	per 100 lbs.	2.50 —	3.00
Oleum	100 lbs.	2.50 —	3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.80 —	.84
Blood	lb.	.29 —	.34
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	4.00
Alizarine	lb.	—	
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.95 —	1.00

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Salts	lb.		—
Annatto, fine	lb.	.44	— .60
Seed	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.		—
65 p.c.	lb.	.44	— .49
47 p.c.	lb.	.39	— .44
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Cochineal	lb.	.62	— .64
Powdered	lb.	.64	— .65
Cudbear, French	lb.	.30	— .40
Concentrated	lb.	.42	— .60
English	lb.	.20	— .25
Cutch, bales	lb.	.13	— .20
Boxes	lb.	.15	— .20
Divi-divi	100 lbs.	54.00	—56.00
Flavine	lb.	.59	— .80
Eosine	lb.	9.00	—10.50
Fustic stick	ton	25.00	—30.00
Young, root	ton	45.00	—46.00
Gambier, Spot	lb.	.14	— .17
Hypernic Wood, Chipped	lb.	.09	— .10
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Kurpahs	lb.		—
Madras	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Synthetic (J)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.36	— 1.38
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02¼	— .03
True	lb.	.04¾	— .06
Logwood, stick	ton	35.00	—45.00
Roots	ton	34.00	—35.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.24	— .26
Myrobalans	lb.	39.50	—44.00
Nigrosin	lb.		—
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.50	— .60
Chinese	lb.	.34	— .49
Persian Berries	lb.		—
Quercitron	ton	35.00	—44.00
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.08	— .11
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .16
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 29 p.c.			
Tannic Acid	lb.	69.00	—69.50
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.12	— .13
Aleppy	lb.	.11½	— .12
Pubna	lb.		—
China	lb.	.09	— .11
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.07	— .19
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.33	— .37

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal	
Camwood	lb.	Nominal	
Fustic	lb.	.05	— .07
Hypernic	lb.	.06	— .08
Logwood	lb.	.14	— .18
Red Saunders	lb.	.11	— .14

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	— .41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	— .46
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.18	— .25
Borneo	lb.	.16	— .18
Extract	lb.		— .15
Caustic	lb.		— .35
Gall	lb.	.20	— .21
Hematine Extract—			
Contracts	lb.		— .65
Spot lots	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.28	— .32
Logwood, 51 deg.—			
Contracts	lb.		— .60
Spot lots	lb.	.75	— .85
Mangrove	lb.		— .15
Oak	lb.		—
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.		— .50
Paste	lb.	.25	— .35
Palmetto	lb.		—
Persian Berry	lb.	.20	— .24
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.13½	— .16
51 deg.	lb.	.10½	— .11
42 deg.	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Quercitron (bark)—			
Orange	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.		— .25
Sumac	lb.	.13	— .17

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.61	— .62
Domestic, prime	gal.	.59	— .61
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	73.00	—75.00
Norwegian	lb.	105.00	—135.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
English	lb.	.07	— .08½
French	lb		—
German	lb.		—
Neutral	lb.		—
Herring	gal.		—
Horse	lb.	.09½	— .10
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	.93	— .95
Off Prime	gal.	.81	— .83
Extra No. 1	gal.	.77	— .79
No. 1	gal.	.75	— .76
No. 2	gal.	.73	— .74
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.		—
South, crude	lb.		—
Brown, strained	gal.	.58	— .59
Light, strained	gal.	.56	— .58
Yellow, bl'chd, winter	gal.	.59	— .62
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.60	— .63
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.97	— .98
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.92	— .93
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.85	— .87
Prime	gal.	.79	— .80
Dark	gal.	.73	— .74
Oleo Oil	lb.	.09	— .12
Porpoise, body	gal.		—
Jaw	gal.		—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.07	— .07½
Saponified	lb.	.08	— .09
Seal, white	gal.		—
Sod Oil	lb.	.07½	— 08
Sperm, bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.73	— .74
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.72	— .73
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13	— .13½
Double pressed	lb.	.14	— .15
Triple pressed	lb.	.15	— .16
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.82	— .83
Prime	gal.	.80	— .81
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.57	— .58
Bleached	gal.	.59	— .60
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.61	— .62
Copra	lb.	.14	— .14½

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.20	— .29
Cases	lb.	.20	— .28
No. 3	lb.	.19	— .27
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.17½	— .18
Ceylon	lb.	.14½	— .15
Corn, refined	100-lbs.	10.45	—10.50
Cottonseed, prime, yel	lb.	.10¾	— .10½
Summer, white	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Winter	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.		— .70
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.		— .78
5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .79
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .80
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.			— .81
Mustard	gal.	1.10	— 1.12
Olive, denatured	gal.	.94	— .96
Foots	lb.	.11½	— .12½
U.S.P.	lb.	1.98	— 2.33
Malaga, yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.12	— .13
Commercial	lb.	.12	— .13
Prime, red	lb.	.12	— .12½
Palm, kernel	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Peanut Oil	gal.	.74	— .75
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.80	— .84
Yellow	lb.	.75	— .76
Poppy	lb.		—
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.		—
Blown	gal.	1.10	— 1.12
Refined	gal.	1.04	— 1.05
Resin Oil, first rect	lb.	.29	— .30
Second	gal.	.39	— .40
Third	lb.	.49	— .50
Sesame	lb.	1.11	— 1.14
Sesame	gal	1.10	— 1.12
Soya Bean, English	lb.	.08¾	— .08⅞
Manchurian	lb.	.08¼	— .08⅞
Tar Oil, gen. dist	gal.	.35	— .40
Commercial	lb.	.25	— .30

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12½	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.19	— .20
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .29
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.25	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, Gravity	gal.	.20	— .21
Gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.26	— .27
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	— .17
Red Paraffin	gal.	.14	— .15
Spindle, No. 1, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 2	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 3	gal.	.15	— 16
No. 4	gal.	.13	— 14

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.52	— .52½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.		— 3.50
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	5.50	— 5.75
Rosin, com. to g'd, 280-lb. bbls		5.30	— 5.35

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.30	— .31
Diamond "I"	lb.	.29	— .30
V. S. O.	lb.	.30	— .31
Fine orange	lb.	.26	— .27
Second orange	lb.	.25	— .26
T. N.	lb.	.23	— .24
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.22	— .23
Button Lac	lb.	.30	— .32
Regular, bleached	lb.	.25	— .26
Bone, Dry	lb.	.30	— .31

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.25	— .26
Canton, rolls	lb.	.16½	— .17
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.61	— .62
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.17	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.16	— .17
Cassia Buds	lb.	.19	— .20
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.30	— .31
Mombassa	lb.	.40	— .41
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.21	— .23
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.25	— .26
Penang	lb.	.34	— .35
Zanzibar	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	— .19
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15¼	— .16
African	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Cochin	lb.	.11¾	— .13
Japan	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Mace, Banda	lb.		— .68
Batavia, No. 1	lb.		— .61
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.30	— .31
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.19	— .20
Hungarian	lb.		— .30
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.19½	— .19¾
White	lb.	.24½	— .25
Pimento	lb.	.04½	— .05¼

OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas	short ton	24.00	—25.00
Mills, New Orleans			—
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		30.00	—30.50
Montgomery			—
New Orleans		30.50	—32.50
Corn Cake,	short ton		—28.50
Meal			—30.60
Linseed Cake	short ton	30.00	—32.00
Meal		35.00	—36.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, ordinary, Empire City, 280-lb. bbls			— 2.13
Fine	200-lb. sacks		— 1.34
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags		— .84
Mineral	20-lb. bags		— 1.80
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags		— 1.10
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags		— 1.45
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.55	— .60

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

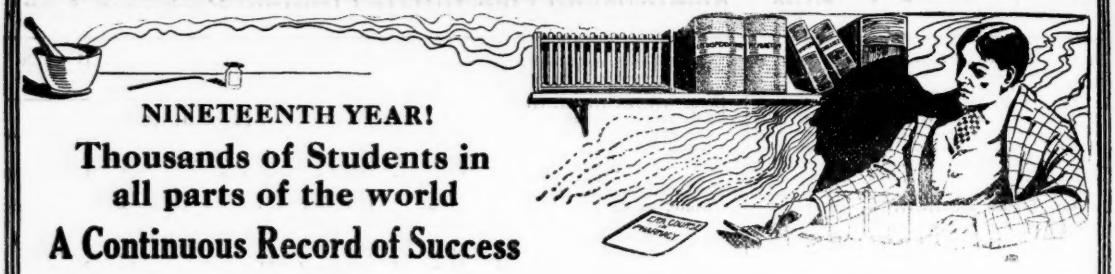
Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.37	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½	— .19½
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.17½	— .19½
Medium	lb.	.20	— .21
Fancy	lb.	.26	— .27
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	— .14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	— .12
Extracted	lb.	.07	— .08
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.06	— .07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	2.21	—2.22

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16	— .17
Bahia	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Cuban	lb.	.16	— .16½
Trinidad	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Haiti	lb.	.14½	— .15
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	— .21

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-buc'le	Fed-eral	War-ner
Powdered	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
XXXX	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
Confectioners' A	6.55	6.55	6.55	....	6.55
Standard gran.	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
Fine gran.	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65



NINETEENTH YEAR!

Thousands of Students in all parts of the world

A Continuous Record of Success

Young man, get your license and be a Pharmacist!

STUDY THE

ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY

AT HOME

Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and Professor Charles W. Eliot endorse the correspondence system of instruction for those who cannot afford to go to college. Correspondence schools open the doors of opportunity.

In Pharmacy, as in all other lines, it takes years of experience to overcome the handicap of insufficient technical knowledge, while trained men command better salaries from the start.

If you intend to become a registered pharmacist don't wait for a dozen years, until your slowly-acquired experience justifies you in taking your Board Examination. ACT NOW! Prepare yourself by home study. Join the ERA COURSE now and pass your State Board Examination *next year.*

Do not read in a hap-hazard fashion—you won't get anywhere. Begin this course of systematic study. It is under the direction of specialists who will show you how to cut away the deadwood, focus on the essentials, and grasp the broad principles.

Your home becomes your lecture hall while behind the prescription counter you carry out each day your laboratory work. The lectures in the ERA COURSE furnish you with complete and practical instructions, clearly and simply expressed, in all branches of pharmacy. Your written recitations *clinch what you have learned.*

The ERA COURSE was established 19 years ago, and has been taken by many thousands of students not only in the United States but in all parts of the world.

ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY
No. 3 Park Place, New York

Please send me a prospectus.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

The ERA COURSE has the punch to it. It sends through quickly the earnest young fellow who means business.

The fee for the entire course is TEN DOLLARS, including diploma for graduates. The work begins at any time. Send us coupon today for more information.

Director, ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY
No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Sorts	lb.	.36	— .38
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.38	— .40
Acetanilid	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.70	— .75
Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulphite, 16-oz. cans incl.	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
2-oz.	ea.		— 1.40
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.		— 5.25
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	lb.	24.00	—26.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.14	— .18
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .24
C. P. Glacial, 99½%	lb.	.58	— .65
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.40	— .60
From Toluol	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.		— 2.70
Cacodylic	**oz.**		**— 2.00**
Camphoric	**lb.**	**4.55**	**— 4.75**
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	1.32	— 1.38
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	1.37	— 1.45
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Crude, 10-95 p. c.	gal.	.40	— .90
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	**oz.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	**oz.**	**.14**	**— .15**
1-lb.	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
C. P.	**oz.**		**— .25**
Chrysophanic, true, v.	**oz**	**.40**	**— .50**
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.	**oz.**	**.26**	**— .35**
Natural, 1-oz. v.	**oz.**		**— .30**
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.67	— .75
Less than keg	lb.	.76	— .85
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .90
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
	oz.		**— .19**
Gallic	oz.	.15	— .17
¼, ½ 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	**oz.**	**.45**	**— .50**
Hippuric	oz.		—
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150	oz.	.35	— .50
Sealed Tube	oz.	.50	— .52
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.25	— .30
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.10	— .15
	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	**oz.**	**10**	**— .12**
Hydrofluoric, 53 p. c., in gut. pch, bot.	**lb.**	**1.75**	**— 2.50**
52 p. c., ceres. bt.	lb.		— .70
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	**oz.**		**— .12**
U. S. P., 10 p. c.	**oz.**	**.06**	**— .08**
Iodic	oz.		— .90
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.14	— .22
	lb.	2.00	— 2.60
Dilute	**oz.**	**.05**	**— .07**
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	7.00	—11.50
Muriatic, com. 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (4½c.)	**lb.**	**.09**	**— .10**
C. P. Hydrochloric	**lb.**	**.10**	**— .15**
Nitric, 36 deg. carboy	lb.		— .08½
36 deg., less	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .14**
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.10	— .11
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .19
C.P., carboy	lb.		— .12
C. P., less	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .20**
Nitro-Muriatic	**lb.**		**— .25**
Oleic, purified	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Oxalic	lb.	.70	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .90
Palmitic, (Technical)	lb.	.60	— .65
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .18**
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c.	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .45**
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.40	— .45
Glacial sticks	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Picric	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.30	— 2.70
1-oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
Pyroligneous, purified	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .20**
Crude	**gal.**	**.30**	**— .40**
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	4.40	— 4.60
Bulk	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
From Gaultheria, oz.	**v.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.		— .04½
Less	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .09**
C. P.	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .22**
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .18**
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Tartaric, cryst	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.67	— .72
Trichloracetic	oz.	.32	— .37
Valeric, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
Acidol	oz.		— .60
Acoin	oz.		— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.		—
Leaves, German	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .22**
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .29
Root, English	**lb.**		**— 1.00**
Powdered	**lb.**		**— 1.15**
Root, German	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .50
Aconitine, Amorp, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.		— 1.75
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst. 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .80
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Hydrous	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
(See also Lanoline)			
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Adural (developer) 16oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1-oz.	ea.		— .75
Agar Agar	**lb.**	**.55**	**— .85**
Agaricin	**oz.**	**1.20**	**— 1.30**
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.		— 2.00
4-oz.	lb.		— 2.40
2-oz.	ea.		— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.		— 3.00
10-10-gramme tubes in box.	ea.		— .75
Airol	oz.		— .70
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less		2.75	— 2.80
Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.73	— 2.80
Denatured, bls. & ½ bls.	gal.	.64	— .78
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.75	— .80
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Alkanet Root	lb.	.80	— .90
Allspice, clean	**lb.**	**.11**	**— .15**
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	**lb.**	**.43**	**— .53**
Sweet Jordan	**lb.**	**.43**	**— .53**
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	**lb.**	**1.25**	**— 1.30**
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .18**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .25**
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.40	— .47
Socotrine, True	lb.	.38	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	**lb.**	**.75**	**— 1.00**
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	**oz.**	**.08**	**— .12**
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root, Cut	**lb.**	**.73**	**— .85**
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	**lb.**	**.05¼**	**— .06¼**
Dried, 1-lb. carton	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .28**
Ground, bbls. or less.	**lb.**	**.06¼**	**— .10**
Powdered, bbls. or less.	**lb.**	**.07½**	**— .16**
Chrome	lb.	.28	— .32
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.20	— .23
Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	— .26
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.14	— .18
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .22**
Alypin	oz.		— 4.10
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.50	— 2.65
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	4.00	—
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .09½**
26 deg., Conc.	**lb.**	**.09**	**— .15**
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Powdered	**lb.**		**— .75**
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	**oz.**	**.10**	**— .14**
Benzoate	**oz.**	**.36**	**— .40**
From true Benzoic A	oz.	.40	— .44
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.		— 1.30
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbonate, Jars	**lb.**	**.19**	**— .25**
Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	**lb.**	**.29**	**— .36**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.24**	**— .30**
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	**oz.**	**.12**	**— .15**
Fluoride	lb.	.50	— .58
Picrate	oz.	.40	— .45
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95).	**oz.**	**.15**	**— .18**
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.		— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	**oz.**	**.40**	**— .45**
Muriate	lb.	.21	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.10	— .16
C. P. Gran.	**lb.**	**.22**	**— .24**
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitrate, cryst.	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .35**
Granulated	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .35**
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.		— 1.00
1 oz., c.v. 4.	oz.		— .10
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	**lb.**	**.60**	**— .70**
Salicylate	**lb.**	**2.90**	**— 3.25**
Sulphate	**lb.**	**.06**	**— .16**
Pure, resub.	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .28**
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.		— 2.00
1-oz., c.v. 4.	oz.		— .22
Amyl Acetate	**gal.**	**5.00**	**— 5.25**
Technical	**lb.**		**— .70**
Anaesthesin	oz.		— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign.	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Seed	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Anise Seed	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .24**
Star	lb.	.35	— .40
Angostura Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Annato Seed	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .20**
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.		— .60
Antifebrin	oz.		— .17
Antimony Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.		— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)			
Needle	lb.	.47	— .55
Sulphurated (Kermis Mineral)	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Antipyrine	oz.	4.00	— 4.25
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.		— .35
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼ oz. v.	**ea.**	**2.25**	**— 2.50**
Crystals, ½ oz. v.	**ea.**	**2.25**	**— 2.50**
Areca Nuts	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .23**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.23**	**— .28**
Argyrol	oz.		— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.		— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	**oz.**		**— 1.80**
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Root	lb.	.80	— .85
Arrowroot, American	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .10**
Bermuda, true	**lb.**	**.55**	**— .60**
Jamaica	**lb.**		**—**
St. Vincent	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .16**
Taylor's, ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	**lb.**	**.34**	**— .37**
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.25	— .35
Iodide	**oz.**	**.45**	**— .50**
White, pow'd com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	**lb.**	**.16**	**— .20**
Yellow (Orpiment)	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .27**
Powdered, Medic.	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .30**
Asafetida, good, fair	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Aspirin	**oz.**		**— .85**
25 oz. lots	**oz.**		**— .80**
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.		— 1.40
Atropine, 1 gram		2.50	— 2.75
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.25	— 2.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed.	**lb.**		**— .28**
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— .95
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	5.40	— 5.60
Tolu	**lb.**	.50	— .53
Barium Carb., prec., pure.	**lb.**	**.28**	**— .30**
C. P.	**lb.**	**.85**	**— 1.00**
Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys.	**lb.**		**— .25**
Chloride, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.65	— .75
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	**lb.**		**— 1.00**
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Pure, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).	**lb.**	**.07**	**— .10**
Pure precip.	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .30**
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.60	— .65
	oz.		— .10
Basswood Bark, Pressed	**lb.**		**— .24**
Bayberry Bark, select	**lb.**	.15	— .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	**lb.**	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
Less	gal.	1.90	— 2.15
Beans, Calabar	**lb.**	.35	— .40
Tonka, Angostura	**lb.**	1.30	— 1.40

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Para	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Surinam	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Beans, St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Short	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cuts	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Tahiti	lb.	1.70	— 2.10
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot., lb			—
German	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Root, German	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Benzaldehyde	lb.	8.00	— 9.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. ea.			—
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.		— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine (S. & G.)	oz.		— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	4.35	— 4.50
	oz.	.30	— .35
Bismuth, Betanaph.	oz.		— .35
Bromide	oz.		— .35
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.		— .50
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
40 p.c.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sub-benzoate	lb.	4.95	— 5.20
Subcarbonate	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Subgallate	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Subiodide	lb.	5.30	— 5.55
Subnitrate	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .35
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .45
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.82	— 2.22
Powdered	lb.	1.84	— 2.24
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.45	— .50
Bromoform	lb.		— 8.50
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.		— 1.50
Bryony Root	lb.		— 1.25
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Short	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.22	— .28
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.		— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.47	— .52
Baker's A and white	lb.	.50	— .55
Dutch	lb.	.47	— .52
Huyler's 12-lb. box		.47	— .55
Cadmium Iodide	lb.		— 5.75
Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.		— 5.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .40
Metal, sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine, pure	lb.	14.00	—15.50
	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Benzoate	oz.	.75	— .85
Bromide	oz.	.75	— .90
Citrated	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Hydrobrom., gr. eff	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor. (true salt)	oz.	.70	— .85
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Valerate	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.25	— .32
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.27	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .36
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Calcium Benzoate	oz.		— .19
Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Chloride crude	lb.	.08	— .10
Fused	lb.	.55	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .15
Formate	oz.	.12	— .15
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.15	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.12	— .16
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.85
Permanganate	oz.	.30	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	— .40
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.20	— .25
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.46	— .58
¼ lb. squares	lb.	.47	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .63
Japanese	lb.	.46	— .58
Monobromated	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	.10	— .12
So. American	lb.	.09	— .10
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Chinese	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Capsicum	lb.	.36	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .46
Caraway	lb.	.22	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .30
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	— .27
Cardamom, **Seed bleached**	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Decorticated	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	— .45
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.65	— .75
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.21	— .25
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .80
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.20	— .24
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz	lb.	.27	— .30
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.70	— .85
Chalk, Precipitated, English,			
7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas,			
8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.80	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun	lb.	.85	— .95
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.45	— .55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.		— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Wood, Powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.25	— .30
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm.	each		— .80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Chloroform	lb.	.80	— .90
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.50	— .60
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.50	— .60
Chrysarobin	oz.	.40	— .50
Cimicifugin	oz.		— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.32	— .36
Red	lb.	.40	— .44
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.44	— .47
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	1.09	— 1.18
Salicylate	oz.	1.04	— 1.13
Sulphate	lb.	.85	— .90
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.22	— .30
Salicylate	oz.	.44	— .48
Cinnabar	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .40
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered, pure	lb.		— .33
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	5.50	— 6.00
Hydrochlor. crys., ozs.	oz.	4.70	— 4.85
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	4.85	— 5.00
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Codeine	oz.	9.00	— 9.40
Phosphate	oz.	6.80	— 7.30
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 7.50
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicum Root	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Seed	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Flexible	lb.	.55	— .60
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .90
Colombo Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.75	— .80
Para	lb.	.75	— .80
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.50	— .90
Ammoniated	lb.		— .50
Carbonate	lb.	.40	— .45
Chloride, pure, cryst	lb.	.60	— .65
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .15
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .15
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.		— .22
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.28	— .30
Barrels	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.12
Coriander	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.		—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)			
Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	— 25
Coumarin	oz.	.68	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	14.00	—14.50
Carbonate	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl)	oz.	.35	— .38
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.62	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.60	— .65
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	— .27
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .34
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.		—
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .24
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Cut	lb.	.42	— .47
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.	gr.	.25	.32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	— .14
White	lb.	.09	— .15
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.		—10.00
1-oz.			— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.		— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.		—11.00
15-gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .70
Digitalis Leaves, Eng	lb.		—
German	lb.	1.10	— 1..20
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Diogen, 16-oz.	oz.		—
1-oz.	oz.		— .37
Dionin	oz.		—10.00
Diuretin	oz.		— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd	lb.	.40	— .70
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Duotol	oz.		— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.			—10.00
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		— 5.00
1-oz.	oz.		— .45
Elaterin	dram		— 5.00
Elaterium	oz.	.70	— .75
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.20	— .30
Ground	lb.	.30	— .35
Elm Bark, sel	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 4.00
Eosine	oz.		— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Ergotin, pure Amorph, 15 gr.			

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

vial	ea.		—
Eserine Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.25
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.		— .35
Ether, Acetic	lb.		— .50
Bromide, H.P.	oz.		— .55
Chloric, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .60
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.		— .32
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.29	— .36
Valerianic	oz.	.30	— .35
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.		— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.34	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Euphorine	oz.		— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.		—
Europhen	oz.		— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.		— 1.40
Fennel Seed	lb.	.25	— 1.20
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.		— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.		— 1.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.		—10.50
Less	lb.	.07	— .09
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .09
Ground	lb.	.08	— .10
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	— .25
Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.		— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.		— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.06	— .08
Gaduol	oz.		— .40
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .30
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .24
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	.85	— .95
Silver	lb.	.80	— .90
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 5.25
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.		—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.16	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.54	— .56
in cans	lb.	.56	— .57
Less	lb.	.60	— .65
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.			— 1.00
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.25	— 5.40
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .65
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.		— 1.00
Carbonate	oz.	2.15	— 2.30
Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol)	oz.	1.85	— 2.00
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		— 1.34
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.		— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.		— .32
Helmitol	oz.		— .60
Helonias Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.		— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.		— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.05¼	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Seed	lb.		— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.22	— .28
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.		— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.22	— .33
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .42
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.36	— .44
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.39	— .46
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Hydracetin	oz.		— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v.	ea.		— .55
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.25	— .35
Sol. Technical	lb.		—
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.		— 2.15
Iceland Moss	lb.	.14	— .16
Ichthalbin	oz.		— .90
Tab., 5 gr.	100s		— 1.05
Ichthyol	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Imogen, 1-lb.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		— .30
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Madras	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Insect Powder	lb.	.50	— .60
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodine Bromide	oz.		— .45
Resublimed	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.		— .32
25 p.c.	oz.		— .65
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Deodorized	oz.	.60	— .64
Iodol	oz.		— 1.25
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.		— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	3.65	— 3.80
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.10
Rio	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.		— .60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.18	— .22
Bromide	oz.	.35	— .40
Chloride crst., U. S.	lb.	.20	— .30
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.93	— .98
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.83	— .93
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.36	— .42
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.17	— .18
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.73	— .85
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.83	— .90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.80	— .93
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.15	— .20
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.20	— .27
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.40
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass., Scales	lb.	.80	— .90
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.	lb.		— .20
Valerate	oz.	.25	— .30
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.40	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.10	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.		—
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Kino	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Kola Nuts, small and large.	lb.	.22	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .33
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.		— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.38	— .45
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.		—
Anhydrous	lb.		—
"Leibreich"	lb.		—
Anhydrous	lb.		—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Anhydrous	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.36	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .49
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.32	— .38
Extra	lb.	.36	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	.40	— .45
Lead Acetate (Sugar)	lb.	.23	— .35
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.54	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .40
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Licorice, Corig	lb.	.40	— .45
Mass	lb.	.39	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .56
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.62	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.54	— .60
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.12	— .13
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼lb.	lb.	.15	— .20
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.		— .50
Litharge	lb.	.12	— .18
Lithium, Acetate	oz.		— .25
Lithium Benzoate	lb.		— 8.40
Bitartrate	oz.		— .25
Bromide	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Chloride	oz.		— .24
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.35	— .40
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 5.90
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.33	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.14	— .18
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Lycetol	oz.		— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.75	— .85
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.		— .30
Calcined	lb.	.50	— .62
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.18	— .24
2 ozs.	lb.	.19	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.30	— .32
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Lactate	oz.		— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.40	— .57
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Peroxide	lb.		— 1.70
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	3.20	— 3.50
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.05½	— .09
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.18	— .20
Dried	lb.	.14	— .18
Malva Flowers, large	lb.		—
Blue, small	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Manaca Root	lb.	.60	— .70
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	.18	— .23
Carbonate, crys., med.	oz.	.08	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.35	— .45
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .35
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Lactate	oz.		— .25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.24	— .30
Peroxide, pure	lb.		— .75
Sulph., pure crys	lb.	.60	— .70
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.35	— 1.55
Small	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Marjoram Leaves, Ger	lb.	.50	— .54
Mastic	lb.	.70	— .80
Matico leaves	lb.	.45	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Mercury	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Ammon. (pure precip.)	lb.	4.00	— 4.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	3.22	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.17	— 3.95
Bisulphate	lb.	3.18	— 4.00
Chloride, mild (Cal'l)	lb.	3.60	— 4.50
Iodide, green, Proto	lb.	4.80	— 5.20
Red (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Oxide, Red, (red pre.)	lb.	3.90	— 4.85
Yellow	oz.	.27	— .32
Salicylate	oz.	.40	— .45
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	lb.	1.86	— 2.22
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.		— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Methylene Blue	oz.		— .75
Metol (developer), 16-oz.			—10.00
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .13
German	lb.		—
Morphine, Acet., ⅛ oz. v	oz.	7.60	— 7.70
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v	oz.	7.60	— 7.70
Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v	oz.	6.10	— 6.50
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v	oz.	6.10	— 6.50
Sulphate, 1 oz. v	oz.	6.00	— 6.25
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	6.10	— 6.50
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v	oz.	6.10	— 6.50
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Musk Root	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .24
Ground	lb.	.30	— .35
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.28	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.18	— .22
Narcotine, pure, ½-oz. v	ea.		— 1.25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.		— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul	lb.	.19	— .21
Sulphate	lb.		— .26
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.		— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.		— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.		— 3.25
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	ea.		— .75
Nutgalls	lb.	.36	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .60
Nutmegs	lb.	.45	— .50
Extra large .80 to lb.	lb.	.48	— .52
Nux Vomica	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Without Acid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	.70	— .80
Rectified	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bergamot	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Cade	lb.	.60	— .75
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.20	— .26
Caraway	lb.	2.75	— 3.35
Cassia	lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Castor, American	lb.	.30	— .35
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Wood	lb.	.26	— .32
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Citronella	lb.	.65	— 1.25
Cloves	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Cocoanut, Cochin	lb.	.25	— .35
Ceylon	lb.	.20	— .30
Copra	lb.	.18	— .23
Cod Liver, Newfland	gal.	3.35	— 3.55
Norwegian	gal.	3.90	— 4.25
Bbls	ea.	110.00	—115.00
½ bbls.	ea.	50.00	—57.00
Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Coriander	oz.	1.85	— 2.00
Cottonseed, yel. & wh	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.85	— .95
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.25	— 4.40
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Turkish	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.50	— 2.85
Gold Medal Tilly, large,	gross		—
Regular	gross		—
Capsules	gross		—27.00
Sylvester's	doz.		— 3.00
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Juniper Berries	lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Wood	lb.	.90	— 1.35
Lard	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.		—
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.35	— 3.45
Distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Linseed, boiled	gal.	.82	— .95
Raw	gal.	.81	— .95
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Expressed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	20.00	—24.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Mirbane	lb.	.45	— .50
Neatsfoot	gal.	.90	— 1.20
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petals, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Sweet	lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.18	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .20
Paraffin	gal.	.40	— .50
Light	gal.		—
Russian	gal.	4.00	— 4.20
Patchouli	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Peach Kernels	lb.	.52	— .62
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.		— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.85	— 3.05
Western	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Petit Grain	oz.	.50	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	.90	— 1.70
Poppy, true	lb.	.30	— .35
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25	— 1.40
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	10.00	—16.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Salad, Union Oil Co	gal.	.78	— .95
Sandalwood, English	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Sassafras	lb.	.85	— .95
Savin	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Sperm, winter blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
White	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Synthetic	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.		— 6.00
Ointment, Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	2.23	— 2.65
1/3 Mercury	lb.	1.93	— 2.25
Opium (Natural)	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Granulated	lb.	14.00	—14.50
U. S. P., Powdered	lb.	14.00	—14.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacoa	lb.	.10	— .15
Orphol	oz.		— .80
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.26	— .30
Select Finger	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.40
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		—10.00
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.		— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.10	— .13
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl	oz.		— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .44
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Flowers	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v	ea.	.40	— .45
Pellitory Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.27	— .30
White	lb.	.28	— .32
White	lb.	.25	— .28
Peppermint Herb, Germ	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.15—	.18
Phenacetin, Bayer	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Pichi Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.		— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v	gr.		— .10
Nitrate	gr.	.06	— .08
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .65
Piperazine	oz.		— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.18	— .20
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	1.50	— 2.25
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.		— 2.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.		— 3.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.		— 2.75
1-oz.	oz.		—50.00
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .90
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.40	— .42
White	lb.	.42	— .44
Potassa, Caustic, com	lb.		—
White, sticks	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Benzoate	oz.	.25	— .30
Bichromate	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.		— 1.00
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.46	— .50
Bromide	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
C.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Chlorate	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.82	— .87
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.55	— .65
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.25	— .27
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Iodide	lb.	4.90	— 5.65
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb. c.b., 9	lb.		— 1.50 — 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.43	— .53
Powdered	lb.	.37½	— .48
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Prussiate, red	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Yellow	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Salicylate	oz.	.25	— .28
Sulphate, powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	.85	— .95
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.22	— .25
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.		— .25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10	lb.		— 6.00
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .25
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulph.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.		— 1.47
Acetate	oz.		— 1.50
Bimuriate	oz.		— 1.42
Bisulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.15
Carbolate	oz.	1.22	— 1.25
Hydrobromide	oz.		— 1.50
Hydrochloride	oz.		— 1.37
Lactate	oz.		— 1.50
Salicylate	oz.		— 1.35
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80	— 1.15
5-oz. tins	oz.	.85	— 1.20
1-oz. vials	oz.	.95	— 1.30
Tannate	oz.	.75	— .80
Valerate	oz.		— 1.46
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders	lb.		— .10
Resin, common	lb.	.06	— .08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.			
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Rhatany Root	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		— 2.25
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	— .90
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .40
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		—
Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.35	— .45
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.25	— 2.50
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.30	— .37
Saccharin	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	11.70	—12.25
Sage Leaves	lb.	.20	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .70
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Saliformin	oz.		— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.		— .80
Salol	lb.	10.50	—10.80
Salophen	oz.		— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.		— 1.25
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Sandalwood, ground	lb.	.40	— .50
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.32	— .36
Santonin	oz.	2.85	— 3.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Mexican, cut	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.22	— .26
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .28
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.	oz.		— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.00	— 3.30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senega Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.28	— .34
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.60	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.30	— .35
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz.	oz.		—
Sepia, True	oz.		— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.62	— .66
Cyanide	oz.	1.00	— 1.04
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.44	— .47
Fused Cones	oz.	.50	— .53
Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.47	— .50
Oxide	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.40	— .60
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Soda Ash	lb.	.06	— .10
Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.15	— .30
Arsenate	lb.	.20	— .55
Arsenite, pure	lb.		— .60
Benzoate (from True Benzoic Acid)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
C. P., powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Bichromate	lb.	.75	— .80
Bitartrate	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Cacodylate	oz.	2.20	— 2.30
Carbon. (Sal. Soda)	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.50
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.12	— .18
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.03½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.75	— .95
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cinnamate	oz.	.30	— .35
Citrate	lb.	.75	— 85
Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.	oz.	.15	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.03¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.42)	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.		— .70
c.b. 9	lb.		— .70
Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Pure, granulated	lb.	.09	— .13
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	— .16
Dried	lb.	.24	— .42
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.40	— .48
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .40
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.		— 1.60
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Spirit Ammonia, Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.		— 1.75
Nitre, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.57	— .67
Squawvine Root	lb.	.18	— .23
Squill Root, white	lb.	.15	— .18
Stavesacre, seed	lb.		—
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.		— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.		—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.11	— .15
Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Iodide	oz.		— .40
Lactate	oz.	.11	— .15
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.50	— .70
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.75	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown.	lb.		—
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.		—
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.		1.60	— 1.70
Alk. powd, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.		— 2.95
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v.	oz.	1.35	— 1.45
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.		— .50
Sugar of Milk, powd.	lb.	.20	— .24
1 lb. cartons	lb.	.22	— .26
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	16.50	—17.50
Sulphur, Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.16	— .20
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .13
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	— .15
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	3.25	— 3.50
Tannalbin	oz.		— .85
Tannoform	oz.		— .35
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.	lb.	.60	— .70
Terpinol	lb.		— 2.00
Theobromine	oz.		— 1.40
Theocin	oz.		— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.		— .75
Theosinamine	lb.		— 8.50
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.		— .65
Thiocarbamide	oz.		— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.		— 1.00
Thyme, herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Thymol	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Tilia Flowers, no leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Tolypyrin	oz.		— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.		— .50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.80
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.33	— .38
Venice	lb.	1.10	— 1.35
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.30	— .40
Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.		— .65
1-lb.	lb.		— 7.50
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.		— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.		— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.		— .45
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.		— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.60	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .85
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .85
Veratrine	oz.		— 2.40
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	15	— 20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.		—
Tablets, 10's	tube 100s		— .45
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .30
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.32	— .38
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
White	lb.	.50	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.52	— .60
Japan	lb.	.20	— .24
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	oz.		— .42
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.50	— .70
Bromide	lb.	.40	— .45
Chloride, fused	lb.	.32	— .39
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .35
Medicinal	lb.		—
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— 1.00
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.45	— .55
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Oxide, American, U. S. P.	lb.	.22	— .25
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .50
Phosphide	oz.	.25	— .35
Salicylate	oz.		—
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .23

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Mar. 1, to Mar. 7, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

IMPORTS ... ...

ACID—
20 csks. citric, W. Benkart & Co., Marseilles.
2 cs. benzoic, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

ALCOHOL—
6 cs. methyl, Thos. Nevin, London.

ANTIMONY—
7 csks. sulphide, Stanley Doggett, London.

ANTIPYRINE—
1 cs., Lazard Freres, Bordeaux.

ANNATTO—
27 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
213 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Kingston.

ARGOLS—
212 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.

BALSAM—
8 cs. copaiba, Sholk & Finol, Puerto Colombia.
12 cs. copaiba, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Central America.
13 cs. copaiba, Silva, Bussenius, Central America.
29 cs. copaiba, W. R. Grace & Co., Maracaibo.

BARK—
25 bdls. rind of birch, H. Bayersdorfer & Co., Bergen.
465 bgs. mangrove, Brit. Consul General, Kingston.
36 bs. bark, 10 bs. siftings, Cohen & Co., Nassau.
400 bgs. mangrove, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Belize.
26 bs. birch, Brash & Rothenstein, Gothenberg.
66 cs. cinchona, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Rotterdam.
44 sks. condurango, J. S. Sembrado, London.

BEANS—
1 bx. vanilla, S. J. Cottman, Dominica.
2 bxs. vanilla, Henry Lange, Dominica.
54 cs. vanilla, Moelhausen & Co., Guadeloupe.
5 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
13 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz.
43 cs. vanilla, Pedro Tromari, Vera Cruz.
12 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles.
18 cs. vanilla, Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.
18 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Bordeaux.
53 cs. vanilla, R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe.
51 cs. vanilla, G. Amsinck & Co., Guadeloupe.

CALOMEL—
20 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

CARDAMOMS—
10 cs., Archibald & Lewis, London.

CASEIN—
4 cs., T. Leeming & Co., London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
10 hampers products, A. De Rostaing, Genoa.

CHALK—
25 csks. common, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.

COCAINE—
6 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., South Pacific.

COCHINEAL—
17 bgs., J. Ransom, London.

COPRA—
16 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., Barbados.
176 bgs., Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston.

CUTCH—
100 bxs., John D. Lewis, Liverpool.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
105 bs., Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
15 bgs., 100 straps, A. Mastilli, Genoa.

DIVI-DIVI—
619 bgs., Atlantic Trading Co., Curacao.
1,692 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Co., Curacao.
1,243 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Curacao.
1,553 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao.
2,443 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
1,437 bgs., R. Del Castillo & Co., Curacao.
175 bgs., Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Curacao.
100 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao.
334 bgs., J. J. Julio & Co., Curacao.
716 bgs., Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Curacao.
82 bgs., Gillespie Bros & Co., Curacao.
604 bgs., American Trading Co., Curacao.

DYE—
14 bgs. lac, Androvette & Townsend, London.

ESSENCE—
116 cs., Jas. B. Harms, Catania.
100 cs., George Luelers & Co., Messina.
12 cs. aloes, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.
4 cs. aloes, George Lueders & Co., Vera Cruz.
2 cs. aloes, Van Dyke & Co., Vera Cruz.
16 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.
2 csks., A. Chiris, Marseilles.
15 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.

EXTRACTS—
400 csks. dyewood, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.
3 csks., Lyons Piece Dye Works, Marseilles.
1,011 bgs. tannic, American Dyewood Co., Cartagena.
37 bbls. malt, Thos. Nevin, London.

GUM—
30 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
43 bgs. chicle, G. Schaumann & Co.., Tampico.
2 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
4 bgs. chicle, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
8 bgs. chicle, American Trading Co., Vera Cruz.
65 bgs. chicle, General Export & Commission Co., Vera Cruz.
82 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.
4 bs. chicle, General Export & Commission Co., Tampico.
4 cs. mastic, 12 bgs. almond, W. Wells & Co., Piraeus.
50 cs. mastic, Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus.
10 bs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, London.
301 bgs. tragacanth, Guaranty Trust Co., London.

HYDROGEN—
10 csks. peroxide, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

HERBS—
114 bgs., A. Joensson, Barcelona.
1 ble. dried medicinal, R. F. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.

INDIGO—
5 bbls. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Central America.
7 chests, E. Frobel & Co., London.
1 bx., 25 chests, The Oakes Mfg. Co., London.

JUICE—
60 csks. lime, Henry Lange, Dominica.
2 cs. distilled, 1 cs. lime, 10 csks. raw lime, 1 cs. orange, F. S. Maynard & Co., Dominica.
33 csks. lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.
6 pgs. fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
1 csk. lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica.
30 csks. lime, H. Lange, Dominica.
16 csks. lime, F. L. Maynard & Co., Dominica.
25 pgs. lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.

LEAVES—
392 bs. coca, Merck & Co., Rotterdam.
22 bs. various, J. Terroro, Barcelona.
139 bs. various, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
25 bs. senna, Peek & Velsor, London.

LEES—
1,651 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

LITHOPONE—
400 csks., Benjamin Moore & Co., Rotterdam.

LOGWOOD—
12,034 pcs. quebracho logs, N. Y. Quebracho Co., Santa Fe.
26 tons, 5 cwt. straight logwood. 26 tons, 5 cwt. roots, Stamford Mfg. Co., Kingston.
50 tons, Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston.
1 lot, W. H. Knox & Co., Nassau.
1 lot, Cohen & Co., Nassau.
29 bgs. chips, A. Rosenthal & Sons, Honduras.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
1 cs. drugs, Parke, Davis & Co., Bermuda.
1 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
14 cs. drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.

NAPHTHALENE—
74 csks. flake, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
74 csks. flake, White Tar Co., London.

ORCHIL LIQUOR—
6 csks., John Campbell & Co., Inc., London.

OIL—
50 bbls. cod liver, Scott & Bowne, Bergen.
10 bbls. cod liver, United Drug Co. (to Boston), Bergen.
40 bbls. sod oil, W. & S. Job Co., Liverpool.
3 cs. lime, F. S. Maynard & Co., Dominica.
375 bbls. refined rape oil, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull.
4 cs. sweet orange, R. Fabien & Co., Kingston.
8 cs. orange, R. M. Lockey, Kingston.
5 cs. essential, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
8 cs. essential, Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles.
14 bbls. olive, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.
7 cs. essential, Compane Morana, Marseilles.
50 bbls. olive, Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus.
2 cs. lemon, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bordeaux.
4 cs. lime, W. J. Bush & Co., Guadeloupe.
2 cs, lime. F. L. Maynard & Co., Dominica.
9 cs. essential, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
1 bbl. linssed, Mann & Cook, London.
21 csks. cocoanut, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Demarara.

PASTE—
40 cs. licorice, Chas. L. Huisking, Naples.
200 cs. licorice, Henry Utard, Barcelona.
500 cs. corn, Mariani Bros., Genoa.

PERFUMERY—
38 bs. products, Estmond Jaudrier, Bordeaux.
15 cs., Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux.
8 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs., George Borgfeldt & Co., Bordeaux.
8 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
18 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
18 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
3 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs., John Wanamaker, Bordeaux.
2 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
3 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
2 cs., American Shipping Co., Bordeaux.
5 cs., Wakem & McLaughlin, London.

PETROLEUM—
28,000 bbls. (1,176,000 gls.) Mexican crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.
22,000 bbls. (924,000 gls.) Mexican crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.
100,000 bbls. (4,200,000 gls.) crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tuxpam.
60,000 bbls. (2,520,000 gls.) crude Mexican fuel oil in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico.

POMADE—
16 cs., Companie Morana, Marseilles.

QUICKSILVER—
10 kegs, Ambrosia Ciguinaga, Tampico.
10 flasks, Kountze Bros., Vera Cruz.
600 bottles, Meakin & Ridgeway, Liverpool.

ROOTS—
32 bs. sarsaparilla, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
56 bs. sarsaparilla, Lanman & Kemp, Tampico.
75 bs. sarsaparilla, J. D. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
223 bs. sarsaparilla, J. Menendez & Co., Tampico.
26 bgs. sarsaparilla, Markt, Schaeffer & Co., Vera Cruz.
95 bs. canagria, Lehn & Fink, Vera Cruz.
7 bs. gentian, P. E. Anderson & Co., Bordeaux.
4 bs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.

Importations—*Cont'd*

7 bgs. ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
4 bgs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.
2 bgs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros., Panama.
50 bbls. arrow, Middleton & Co., Barbados.
25 bs. licorice, Maynard & Child, London.
47 bs. medicinal, Peek & Velsor, London.
1 sk., 1 cs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Co., Panama.

SALT—
460 bgs. coarse, Kursteiner & Co., Curacao.
12 cs. fruit, Lanman & Kemp, London.
100 cs. fruit, E. Fougera & Co., London.

SEED—
162 bgs. aniseed, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
128 sacks mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.
100 sacks mustard, J. R. Marquette, Jr., London.

SILVER—
78 cs. sulphide, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.
6 cs. sulphide, C. Weiss & Co., South Pacific.
135 pgs. sulphide, Banco-Anglo-Sud-Americano, South Pacific.
4 cs. sulphide, Guaranty Trust Co., South Pacific.

SOAP—
50 cs. toilet, G. D. Kuyper & Bros., Marseilles.

SODA—
50 cs. caustic, J. W. Hampton, Jr., Gothenburg.
33 cs. caustic, The Hoffman, La Roche Chemical Works, Gothenburg.
3 csks. prussiate, Peters, White & Co., Rotterdam.

SODIUM—
25 csks. carbonate, J. W. Hampton, Jr., Gothenburg.

SPONGE—
53 bs. sponge, 18 bs. refuse, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Nassau.
79 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
47 bs. sponge, 1 ble. refuse, Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
5 bs., Cohen & Co., Nassau.

SPICES—
31 bgs., 7 bgs. ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
135 bs. ginger, F. De Mercado, Kingston.
10 bgs. ginger, R. Fabien & Co., Kingston.
225 bgs. paprika, August Stouff, Barcelona.
114 cs. nutmegs, Archibald & Lewis, London.
40 bgs. ginger, Archibald & Lewis, London.
2,560 bs. cloves, Matiana & Lanziber, London.
1,288 bs. cloves, Frame & Co., London.
200 bs. cloves, Standard Essence Co., London.
87 bs. capsicum, J. H. Recknagel & Son, London.
100 bs. cloves, Lehn & Fink, London.

TALC—
23 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.

TARTAR—
236 bgs., 97 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
621 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
78 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
273 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Barcelona.
164 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Barcelona.

TURPENTINE—
75 cs., Goldsmith & Co., Mexican Ports.

TURMERIC—
146 bgs., Old & Wallace, London.

WATER—
489 cs. mineral, H. Gourd, Havre.
150 cs. mineral, R. F. Downing & Co., Havre.
30 demijohns mineral, O. P. Garcia, Cadiz.

WAX—
9 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Neuvitas.
34 bs. bees, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
2 bs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
11 bgs. bees, G. Schaumann & Co., Tampico.
37 bgs. bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
15 bgs. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
1 bg. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.
3 bgs. bees, H. Mann & Co., Vera Cruz.
30 sks. bees, A. Behrens & Co., Santiago de Cuba.
76 sks. bees, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Santiago de Cuba.

DEMAND GROWING IN PORTUGAL FOR AMERICAN PERFUMES AND TOILET SOAPS

American standard perfumes and toilet soaps are growing in demand in Portugal, competing with the high grade French perfumes and toilet articles, according to the report of the Consul General at Lisbon. The cheap qualities of perfumes and toilet necessities are manufactured within the country and are protected from foreign competition by a tariff of $.32 a pound.

In 1913 the value of the perfumery imported by Portugal was $115,819, of which the United States sent $8,522. France sent the great bulk, $78,784 worth of its product being used. Since then the American products have been increasing until at present the sales are much larger. The best way of introducing these goods is through visiting salesmen fully equipped with samples presented in an attractive manner. French and German houses have used this method with satisfactory results.

Upon request the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will send a list of the importers of perfumery and toilet articles in Lisbon and Oporto. Reference should be made to file 73,169.

CAMPHOR PRICES RISING IN JAPAN

An increase in orders since the middle of September, 1915, has raised the price of camphor in Japan, and in January, 1916, it had reached a point where slab camphor was quoted at $33.36 per 100 pounds, writes Consul General Scidmore of Yokohoma. These are godown prices and not f.o.b.

A dispatch published in Commerce Reports for October 27, 1915, quoted a local report which appeared to indicate that there were no buyers of slab camphor even at $23,15 per 100 pounds. This was due undoubtedly to the ambiguity in a statement, giving several quotations, upon which the conversion of figures was based. Kobe is the principal market for the sale of camphor for export from Japan, and G. N. West, American consul at that place, has obtained from the two largest dealers a statement that in September, 1915, raw camphor was quoted at $28.45 per 100 pounds and slab camphor at $30.87.

The total capacity of the camphor refineries is about 8,000,000 pounds per annum. The yearly output varies between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 pounds, according to the amount of crude camphor supplied by the Government Camphor Monopoly, which regulates this output in accordance with the demand and supply.

The quantities of slab camphor exported from Japan in the last five months of 1915 were: August, 366,802; September, 420,043; October, 492,270; November, 424,521; December, 454,376; total, 2,158,012.

BILL TO CHANGE THIRD CLASS POSTAL RATE INTRODUCED

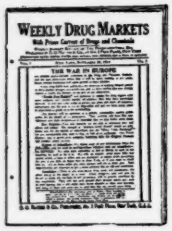
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13—Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama, has introduced into the Senate a bill (S. 4997) "To provide for mailing catalogues, circulars, and so forth, now mailable under eight ounces in weight at the third-class rate of one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof, at a pound rate of eight cents."

There has been considerable complaint that the ruling which governs the mailing of such printed matter when weighing more than eight ounces is extremely onerous in that it has to be sorted out according to the zones established under the parcel post system, and postage must be paid on each individual piece. Another feature against which the distributors of catalogues complain is that where such publications weigh a slight fraction over eight ounces it is turned into the zone system and is transported at the one pound rate, whereas if eight ounces or under it is transported to any part of the United States at the flat rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; while should it weigh the slightest fraction over one pound, the two-pound rate is applied. Under the provisions of the Bankhead bill, the catalogues would be weighed in bulk, and regardless of whether they were over or under the weights named they would be charged for at the rate of two ounces for one cent, and regardless of the section of the United States to which they may be destined.

CHLORATE TANKS EXPLODE, WRECKING PLANT

Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 13—Explosions of chlorate tanks in the electro-chemical plant of the Niagara Electro-Chemical Company last week destroyed the building and killed and injured several workmen. The first explosion occurred about 10:30 p.m. and for an hour the city was rocked by a series of terrific detonations. Fire started in the ruins of the plant and spread so quickly that the fire department gave up the attempt to do more than check its growth. The force of the explosions threw bricks, timbers and steel girders blocks away, and the police devoted most of their time to keeping the crowd inside a safety zone.

Price List of the Era Publications



Weekly Drug Markets
Every Wednesday

An independent weekly market and business journal for the Drug Trade, covering the primary and jobbing markets, with complete Prices Current. Started in Sept. 1914, to meet the unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets caused by European war.

An exclusive subscription publication without advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico, $4.00 year; Canada $4.50, and Foreign Countries $5.00 a year. Yearly subscription only accepted.

The Pharmaceutical Era
(Established 1887)

A monthly pharmaceutical journal for druggists, pharmacists and students, covering all the important branches of pharmacy and its allied subjects.

Some characteristics of the ERA are its independent editorial policy and its all-around completeness, such as the modern druggist requires.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico $1.00; Canada $1.50 and to Foreign Countries $2.00 a year.

The Soda Fountain
(Established 1902)

The only publication with a national circulation devoted exclusively to soda fountain trade.

A monthly journal for druggists, confectioners and all owners and operators of soda fountains, recognized as the leading educational publication in this growing industry. A real necessity to every soda man, owner or dispenser.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico $1.00; Canada $1.25, and to Foreign Countries $1.50 a year.

Era Price List—Issued Annually
(Established 1895)

A general price list of Drugs and Chemicals and Proprietary goods for the Drug Trade. In 4 Parts: Part 1—Drugs and Chemicals; Part 2—Proprietary Goods; Part 3—Key to Part 2, giving names of Manufacturers; Part 4—Manufacturers' Price Lists.

PRICE $1.00 a copy, postpaid. The Pharmaceutical Era and Era Price List for $1.50 a Year in U. S., Cuba and Mexico; Canada $2.00; Foreign $2.50.

Era Dose Book

Full of "meat" from cover to cover. Should be on every prescription counter. 20 Dose and Reference Tables with Appendix of Alcohol and Narcotic percentages in U. S. P. and N. F.

Price 50c a copy, postpaid.

Era Key to the U. S. P.

Gives the official title, common name, synonyms, dose and strength of all drugs, chemicals and preparations in the latest U. S. Pharmacopoeia for druggists, drug clerks, students and physicians.

Two Styles—Cloth 25c; Leather 50c a copy, postpaid.

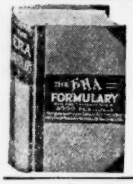
The Era Poison Register (New Edition, Dec., 1915)

For druggists' legal record of poison sales with digest of the poison laws in all the States. This new edition most complete; 152 pages, 8½ x 11 in., with spaces for 1500 entries; full bound, cloth sides, with leather back and corners. **Price, $1.00 a copy, postpaid.**

Era Cost Stock and Inventory Book

Special ruled book, thumb indexed, for keeping costs, quotations and stocks of Drugs and Chemicals. Does not contain Pharmaceuticals, Sundries or Proprietary Medicines. Special ruled pages for Quotations, Addresses.

Full Cloth, leather back and corners, $2.50 a copy



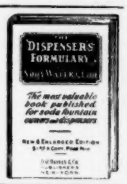
Era Formulary—(8000 Formulas)

A most valuable collection of unofficial formulas for Manufacturers, Druggists, Physicians, Veterinary Surgeons, Hospitals and for Household use.

This edition revised by Wm. C. Alpers, Sc. D., now President of the Amer. Phar. Assn. and by E. J. Kennedy, Ph. C., Editor of The Pharmaceutical Era.

Full cloth, 527 pages in 9 Divisions and 146 classes. **Price $5.00 a copy, postpaid.**

The Dispenser's Formulary
or Soda Water Guide



Contains 2,000 formulas for the soda fountain, for making Ice Cream, Ices, etc., also valuable Luncheonette department. By far the best and most complete formula book published for fountain dispensers. Every fountain man should have this valuable book.

New and Enlarged Edition, $1.50 a copy postpaid

Era Druggists Directory

The standard directory of the drug trade. Wholesale Druggists, Retail Druggists and Manufacturers in separate lists all arranged geographically. 18th Edition for 1916.

Price $5.00 a copy postpaid.

THE ERA HOME STUDY COURSE IN PHARMACY

In 10 Parts. **Complete for only $10.00.** Over 8,000 students. Send for complete prospectus.

Money Making Hints
For Druggists and Confectioners

It is full of original trade building suggestions for assisting druggists and confectioners in increasing their fountain and confectionery trade, window displays, etc.

Full paper Covers, $1.00 a copy, postpaid.

Era Opium and Coca Registers

No. 1—For Druggists Prescription Record
No. 2—For Physicians, Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons
No. 3—For Record of Purchases and Sales

} Price $1.00 each postpaid

Era Narcotic List

A list of official and unofficial Drugs, Chemicals and preparations affected by the Federal Narcotic law.

Vest Pocket Size—25c a copy, postpaid.

ERA BINDERS—For Era, S. F. or Weekly—75c each

Combination Subscription Rates—Order by No.

No. 1—THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year with the ERA PRICE LIST..... **$1.50** a year
Canada $2.00; *Foreign* $2.50

No. 2—THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year
1 copy ERA PRICE LIST
THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year..... **$2.00** a year
Canada $2.75; *Foreign* $3.50

No. 3—1 copy DISPENSER'S FORMULARY (New Edition) and THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year, **$2.00** complete
Canada $2.25; *Foreign* $2.50

No. 4—WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS 1 year
THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA 1 year
1 copy ERA PRICE LIST
THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year..... **$5.00** complete
Canada $6.25; *Foreign* $7.50

NOTE—If you have no soda fountain we will send, on request, an Era Binder in place of The Soda Fountain.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK